Book Reviews

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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY IN 1898.

THERE is a certain advantage in an annual stock-taking in literature, and the present writer has been asked to undertake the duty of appraising the books published in 1898, which may be fairly brought under the head of history or biography. Such a task throws upon the critic the duty of making invidious comparisons as much by his selection of books noticed as in the actual words of criticism used. It was with a full sense of his responsibility that the writer selected for detailed notice nineteen books as being the most remarkable contributions to history published in 1898. He recognizes clearly that he may have passed over many works of equal merit, that he may have been led by the nature of his own studies to underrate many excellent books, that accident may have brought certain volumes to his notice and caused others to be excluded, but it may be confidently asserted that every one of the books considered deserves a place in the record of historical progress for 1898, and that although the list ought possibly to have been increased, it certainly could not have been diminished. An effort has been made to point out in what respects the books reviewed are noteworthy contributions to historical literature, and the writer's aim has been to dwell upon merits and not to find out faults. No attempt is made at minute detailed criticism, which finds its place more properly in the organs of technical historical and literary criticism; reasons for admitting these works into the permanent working libraries of historical scholars are given rather than summaries of the contents of the books; and this article is deliberately framed with the idea of helping librarians, professors and other students, rather than of showing off any special knowledge the writer may happen to have of the subjects treated. It need hardly be said that the criticisms are purely subjective; the writer has dwelt upon the books which have seemed to him the most noteworthy in the field of his own studies and has given his reasons for considering them so; but he is perfectly well aware that no two men are likely to agree entirely in their critical appraisement of modern books, and it is with full consciousness of his own presumption in attempting to pass judgment on the works of many authors, who are both senior to and superior to himself, that the present writer has drawn up the following appreciation.

The books selected for review differ in their character from valuable historical material in Bismarck's *Autobiography* and Della Rocca's *Autobiography of a Veteran* to skilful volumes on well-known subjects like Shand's *War in the Peninsula* and Stillman's *Union of Italy*, and it has been found impossible to classify them, or to group them after any fashion in order of merit. It has seemed better to take them in a natural order, which leads from one topic to another, rather than to group together works containing his-

torical material, works based on primary material for the first time examined, and works dealing with well-known periods and deriving their merit from clearness of treatment rather than novelty of view or use of fresh material. For the main part each book is considered separately on its merits and not compared exhaustively with others noticed in the course of the article. It should be premised further that the books considered are those published in 1898, which precludes the ranking among them of the two important contributions to history published in the first months of 1899, viz: Sir George Trevelyan's *American Revolution*, Part I., and the first volume of Sir W. W. Hunter's *History of British India*.

For the student, as apart from the reader of history, indisputably the most important book published during 1898 is the excellent translation into English of Langlois' and Seignobos' *Introduction to the Study of History*.* Confusion has long run riot in the popular mind as to the true aims of the modern historian and the nature of his work. There still exist among us educated people who judge historical works by their literary style, and who see no difference between histories written for the exhibition of political theories, or for the stimulation of national patriotism, and histories written for the simple narration of the truth with regard to the past. The modern or nineteenth century conception of history differs entirely from that of former times. The discovery and narration of the truth with regard to the past is now recognized as the sole duty of the historian, and history has passed in aim and method from being a department of belles lettres into a branch of science. This great change in the modern conception of history has for at least two generations been recognized in Germany and for nearly one generation in France, but it is only just beginning to be understood in America. Teachers of history in American colleges and universities could expound the modern conception of history, the scientific methods of historical investigation, and the duty of impartiality in both investigation and narration, to their classes, but there existed no book which they could place in the hands of their students or which they could recommend to that larger public outside college walls which is interested in history and desires to keep abreast of modern ideas. That manifest want has now been met. The moment that M. Langlois and M. Seignobos, the former a specialist of renown in mediæval history and the latter the author of the best history of Europe in the Nineteenth Century that has yet appeared, published their little volume, expounding the modern methods of scientific investigation, it was felt that at last it was possible to demonstrate to the world what are the aims and methods of modern historians. The book was received with enthusiasm. The characteristic French lucidity marked its every page; its wealth of illustration made the most abstract points intelligible; love of truth, and the laborious way in which alone truth might be discovered, shone out in every chapter; and the simplicity of its statements made it available for the general reader as well as for the special student of history. It is no wonder that so epoch-making a book should have been speedily translated into English, and in its English form it should have a wide circulation not only in all colleges and universities, but among those educated persons who desire to know the views of modern scholars as to what modern history is, as to how it should be studied and as to how it should be written. The only criticism that might be made upon this translation is that it might have been supplemented by illustrations from English and American historians of the past and

* *Introduction to the Study of History*, by Ch. V. Langlois & Ch. Seignobos, of the Sorbonne. Translated by G. G. Berry, with a preface by F. York Powell, pp. xxvii, 350. New York, Henry Holt & Co.

of the present. The general reader in America is not very well acquainted with French historiography, and a few notes, pointing out parallels between English and American historians and some of the French names cited to prove points, would have made the book much more interesting, as well as more valuable, to American readers.

The output of American history during the year 1898 contained three very remarkable books, Thorpe's *Constitutional History of the American People*, Lodge's *Story of the Revolution* and the second volume of Ropes' *Story of the Civil War*. An expert in American history would doubtless supplement this meager list with other books of merit; but for both student and general reader these three books stand out preëminent. It would not be fair, however, to pass over without mention the excellent monographs which are constantly being issued as theses for the doctor's degree in American universities. Most of these monographs deal, and rightly, with restricted subjects and appeal rather to the specialist in American history than to the larger field of historical students. Noteworthy among those published last year are *The Provincial Governor in the English Colonies of North America* (Longmans & Co.) by Professor E. B. Greene, of the University of Illinois, being the most recent number of the Harvard Historical Studies, and *Rhode Island and the Formation of the Union* (The Macmillan Co.), by Professor F. G. Bates, of Alfred University, which is the last number issued of the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law.

Of the three more elaborate works on American history, Professor Thorpe's book* has been selected both on account of the novelty of its plan and the soundness of its method. There are a number of questions in American history to which hitherto no clear answer has been given. Take, for instance, the question of the extension of the franchise in the different States of the Union. It is sufficiently well known that at the time of the Revolution and for many years afterwards the right to the franchise was based, as it was in England, on property, and that the introduction of manhood suffrage was not an immediate result of the Revolution, but a later growth. Again, although the constitutional history of the United States has been carefully worked over and its development by amendment and by judicial interpretation has been often described, yet no attempt has hitherto been made to examine the constitutional history of the separate States, especially of the States admitted since the ratification of the Constitution, as exemplifying a series of democratic principles. In other words, the constitutional history of the United States has obliterated the constitutional history of the separate States. Mr. Thorpe has endeavored to fill the gap. In his *Constitutional History of the American People*, he has worked a mine of hitherto neglected material. He has examined the proceedings of State Constitutional Conventions and deduced from them the growth of constitutional and democratic principles. In the two volumes just published he has dealt with the period from 1776 to 1850, and has concerned himself naturally with the new States admitted during this period rather than with the older States of longer traditions. In order to illustrate his thesis of the growth of democratic principles he has selected four typical States for special consideration, and by describing the problems and the way in which they were met in Louisiana, Kentucky, Michigan and California has exemplified the general trend of political opinion in America under very different local conditions. Incidentally, Mr. Thorpe has dealt with a number of most interesting questions, hitherto neglected, which came up in the constitutional history of different States, and has dealt with a whole series of changes, such, for instance, as the

**A Constitutional History of the American People*, 1776–1850, by Francis Newton Thorpe. 2 vols., pp. xxvii, 486; xv, 520. New York and London, Harper & Brothers.

establishment of the elective judiciary, more thoroughly than any previous writer. Mr. Thorpe's methods are as scientific as his point of view is novel. He has worked throughout from primary materials, and particularly from the reports of debates in legislatures and constitutional conventions; he has resisted the temptation to generalize too widely; he seems to have no special State patriotism or political principles to vindicate; and his results are put down in straightforward fashion without any attempt at misplaced eloquence.

To a very different class of historical literature from Mr. Thorpe's learned and laborious work belongs Senator Lodge's *Story of the Revolution*.* Mr. Lodge has made no attempt to produce a detailed history for the scholar; it is impossible to tell whether he has worked from primary authorities or whether he has put together his narrative from the old and well-worn material, for his book contains no references; indeed it is to be doubted whether he himself, in the light of the excellent scholarly work he has done in other fields, would claim for his work a place in the historical output of the year in which it appeared. But it deserves its place there nevertheless. It is easier to make a success by expounding new views or delving in new material, than to tell over again a well-worn story. Senator Lodge has produced the best written narrative of the American Revolution known to the present writer; the story, as told by him, is full of brightness and vigor; the accounts of military operations are intelligible; unnecessary details are avoided; and the author shows a real aptitude for writing history for the unlearned. It might of course be possible to criticise certain of Mr. Lodge's points of view; it is hard to refrain from pointing out certain errors of historical proportion; it would be easy to justify strong strictures upon portions of the political part of the narrative; but it is more gratifying to dwell upon the merits of this spirited narrative and to declare its fitness for a place upon the shelves of every lover of American history. The book is beautifully produced, and where the illustrations are reproductions of contemporary portraits, facsmiles of contemporary documents, maps, and plans of battles no praise is too high to give, but it is most sincerely to be regretted that Mr. Lodge's *Story of the Revolution* should be marred by fancy pictures of historic occurrences. It is impossible to persuade the editors and publishers of magazines, and Senator Lodge's book first appeared as a series of articles in *Scribner's Magazine*, that a modern artist's ideas of historic events are absurd and misleading, and damage a book as much in the eyes of the historical student as they embellish it to the fancy of the uncultured reader. It is unfair, however, to blame Senator Lodge for the vagaries of his illustrators, and he can be heartily congratulated upon the success he has achieved in rewriting the well-worn tale of the American Revolution.

If Senator Lodge deserves congratulation for excellently rewriting, without working over again original material, the story of the War of the Revolution, Mr. J. C. Ropes deserves yet higher commendation for the industrious study of primary authorities, the admirable critical skill in dealing with those authorities and the clear, straightforward narrative, which he has given to the world in the second part of his *Story of the Civil War*.† The task he has undertaken is far more difficult than that of Senator Lodge. The events of the Revolution are pretty well established and its controversies have been fairly well settled; its theatre was comparatively small and its military history not ex-

* *The Story of the Revolution*, by Henry Cabot Lodge. 2 vols., pp. xv, 324; xii, 285. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.

† *The Story of the Civil War; Part II. The Campaigns of 1862*, by John Codman Ropes, pp. xii, 475. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ceedingly complicated; its literature, when sifted down to primary authorities, is not very voluminous; and the passage of more than a century has settled the proportion alike of its heroes and of its events. The reverse is the case with regard to the Civil War. Its controversies are still alive; its theatre was vast and its military history most complicated; its literature is most voluminous; and its proportions are far from being seen in their true perspective. No more gigantic task in American history can be undertaken than that to which Mr. Ropes has devoted so much time and labor. His book is studded with evidences of the care with which he has examined every scrap of the literature of his subject, and his statements are often supported by quotations from the letters to himself on disputed points, of actors in the events described. Homage must first be done to Mr. Ropes for the thoroughly scientific method in which he has pursued his work. He has never been satisfied with hearsay or with secondary evidence, but has always gone to the fountain-head and declined to be deceived by controversial apologetics. But if his amazing industry and scientific method deserve high praise, no less should be given to his admirable critical judgment. It is no easy matter to thread a clear way through masses of contradictory evidence. It is harder to perceive the truth when obscured by the very quantity of information, than to divine it by supplementing scanty documentary evidence with the help of a sympathetic imagination. Only those who have attempted to unravel some tangled period of modern history can adequately appreciate what Mr. Ropes has accomplished. The temper of his work is as admirable as his industry and his judgment. He tells the truth to the best of his judgment without bias or prejudice. He can see and has pointed out both the merits and the errors of the leaders on either side; Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Grant are praised and blamed with the same impartiality as McClellan or Pope or Beauregard; Lincoln does not escape censure when he deserves it, and the political faults of both federal and confederate governments are judicially pointed out when they affected military operations. Mr. Ropes has not attempted to write an exhaustive history of the Civil War. Such a work would fill many more volumes than he has at his disposal and is rendered unnecessary by the excellence of many of the large works already accessible. He gives no account for instance of the troublous times in Missouri and of the confused military happenings there. He fixes his attention firmly upon the two great fields of military action in the East and in the West, and shows how events in these two theatres reacted upon each other. Perhaps nothing is more remarkable than the way in which he has proved that he knows what to omit. MM. Langlois and Seignobos in the volume already noticed dwell upon the tendency of young writers to overload their narratives with superfluous detail so that, to quote a well-known proverb, "They fail to see the forest on account of the trees." It is the mark of a mature scholar to know how to omit and nothing marks the vast superiority of Mr. Ropes over all other historians of the Civil War than the judgment with which he keeps close to the main trend of events. His work is essentially a history of military events; he carefully avoids political history, except when it concerns the conduct of the war; and he deals with campaigns and battles, not with public opinion and political motives. His history is not merely narrative but also critical. Whether his fashion of following up narrative chapters by critical observations is praiseworthy or not is an open question. He first attempted that style in his *Campaign of Waterloo*. It would perhaps be better for most historians to confine themselves to relating the truth without passing judgment or assuming the rôle of critic in addition to that of narrator. But Mr. Ropes is a master, and if he chooses to adopt a style of composition, which would be fatal in the case of

ordinary men, it is not for others to pass strictures upon him. His second volume deals with exciting and much-debated themes, and it is enough to say that he has produced what is, up to the present time, the supreme book on the military history of the Civil War and one which is an honor to American historical scholarship. It is, of course, impossible not to perceive from Mr. Ropes' volume that he is a Northerner, but his prepossessions show themselves only in occasional adjectives and a greater severity of judgment upon Northern than upon Southern generals, and do not affect his statement of events. It need hardly be added that his style is luminous; he has already served his apprenticeship in the writing of military history; and he has accompanied his volume with a small portfolio of maps and plans which makes his narrative everywhere intelligible. It is gratifying to find that he speaks in the highest terms of the latest English contribution to the history of the Civil War. Lieutenant Colonel G. F. R. Henderson, who is professor of military history at the English Staff College, published last year a book on *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War*, which the present writer has not seen, but which seems to be from Mr. Ropes' testimony an exceedingly valuable work, and one well worthy to be mentioned in this general review of the contributions to history of the past year.

In turning from notable contributions to American history to notable contributions to European history in the English language it may be well to mark the transition by a few sentences upon the most illuminating book upon the general history of Europe which has been published for many long years. Senator Lodge and Mr. Ropes discuss, the former in popular, the latter in scientific and critical, fashion the events of famous wars, but Mr. Oman goes further and in a most remarkable volume, carrying out the early promise of the Lothian Prize Essay, which he won at Oxford in 1884, has treated with brilliant exhaustiveness the *History of the Art of War in the Middle Ages*.* Mr. Oman's performance has added another instance of the value to historical scholarship resulting from the essay prizes awarded at Oxford. Mr. James Bryce's *Holy Roman Empire* and Professor A. V. Dicey's *Privy Council* were both in their original forms university prize essays, and Mr. Oman's volume starts from the same origin. There is something eccentric in Mr. Oman's announcement that his recently published volume is the second of a series of four, which is to be followed by a first, third and fourth volumes, but the arrangement is excusable in the light of the special attention that Mr. Oman has bestowed on mediæval warfare. It is of course a truism to state that the history of the art of war is a potent factor in the art of civilization. Mr. Oman's volume justifies this truism with chapter and verse. He points out how the early Middle Ages were marked by the decay of the legion and consequently of organized infantry, and by the rise in importance and effectiveness of the mounted trooper. An interesting series of chapters then deals with the Byzantine army and shows once more, what Mr. Oman has insisted upon in another book, that the Byzantine Empire was not the effete and futile organization that until recently students agreed to consider it. The central part of the volume deals with the Crusades and with the supremacy in battle of the mailed knight. Feudalism is so often studied solely in its political and legal aspects that it is often forgotten that the whole justification of the system lay in the preëminent excellence in war of the mailed knight, whose production and encouragement was the origin, aim and end of feudalism. The armor, the sieges, the tactics and the strategy of the Middle Ages are treated with a sure and practiced

*A History of the Art of War: The Middle Ages from the Fourth to the Fourteenth Century, by Charles Oman, pp. xv, 667. New York, G. P. Putman's Sons.

hand, and the improvements in the art of war due to the experiences learned during the Crusades are skillfully described. Equally to the point is Mr. Oman's description of the feudal castle, which was as true a manifestation of feudalism as the mailed knight. He brings out clearly that with the castle, as with the individual, the periods alternate in which the offensive and defensive have the advantage. Just as the development of the armorer's craft made the individual knight impervious to harm from any weapon that could be used against him, so the art of fortification as shown in the mediæval castle made the defensive supreme over all the resources of siege craft, until the invention of gunpowder. Castles could only be reduced by the long process of starvation by blockade, and success in the field of battle did not bring about conquest unless followed by a long series of blockades. The close of the middle ages witnessed the rise of a military power which was to overthrow the mailed knight of feudalism upon the battlefield. With great care and with a full understanding of its significance Mr. Oman has treated the history of the rise and development of the longbow. The fourteenth century is significant in history for the overthrow of the mailed chivalry of France on the battlefields of Creçy and Poitiers, and nothing is more interesting in the whole of Mr. Oman's volume than the way in which he shows that the tactics so successfully employed by Edward III. and the Black Prince were the result of long experience learned in the wars between the English and the Scots. Space demands that no further attention should be given to Mr. Oman's fascinating volume; enough has been said, it is hoped, to show that a perusal of it makes much of the Middle Ages intelligible and that it should have its place in the library of every teacher or scholar who desires to understand or expound the history of the Middle Ages.

To place next to Mr. Oman's scholarly volume, which is of the nature of a revelation to the ordinary reader, although its conclusions have been at different times noted by specialists, a mere summary of the events of a single war, like Mr. Shand's *War in the Peninsula** may seem something in the nature of an anti-climax. But it has been already pointed out that it is a task as difficult and as commendable to summarize skillfully as by patient investigation to add to the sum of human knowledge. Mr. Shand has put together a most readable account of the series of military operations which are perhaps the best known in all English military history. His volume is a contribution to the series of "Events of Our Own Time," which already comprises such notable volumes on military events as Hamley's *War in the Crimea*, Forbes' *Afghan Wars* and Malleson's *Indian Mutiny*. These three volumes were written by experts, who dealt at first hand with military operations in which they themselves had taken part, while Mr. Shand's book is necessarily based upon Napier's celebrated *History of the Peninsular War*. His volume does not, therefore, possess the primary importance which attached to its predecessors in the series, and it does not pretend to be more than an effective summary of Napier. Mr. Shand asserts that he has used some of the recently published memoirs of Napoleon's soldiers, but upon the whole he keeps pretty closely to the admirable narrative of Napier, and seems to have made no use of the Portuguese authorities, or of the more excellent and more thorough *Guerra de la Independencia*, which is being compiled from Spanish documents by that laborious and distinguished Spanish writer, Don José Gomez de Arteche y Moro. The final history of the Peninsular War, in which Wellington won his laurels and Napoleon's army suffered its first defeats, has yet to be written by someone with knowledge to collate English, French,

* *The War in the Peninsula*, 1808–1814, by Alexander Innes Shand, pp. xi, 316. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.

Spanish and Portuguese authorities, and with impartiality in presenting the results of his investigations. But until that work is done by a competent historian, Napier's *Peninsular War* must be regarded as the leading book upon the subject, and Mr. Shand's little volume may be commended as a readable summary of Napier's six volumes and as a book, which may in some instances lead to the reading of the classic history of purely military events in the English language.

In English history during the year 1898 no books have been produced equal in scientific ability or novelty of conclusions to Mr. Thorpe's *Constitutional History of the American People*, equal in laborious research or critical judgment to the second part of Mr. Ropes' *Story of the Civil War*, or equal in its brilliant presentation of a well known period to Senator Lodge's *Story of the Revolution*. But although there have been no epoch-making contributions to English history, several most valuable studies based upon the investigation of original authorities and mainly taking the form of biographies have been published. Major Hume's *Lord Burghley*, Mr. Corbett's *Drake*, Miss Foxcroft's *Marquis of Halifax* and Lord Ashbourne's *Pitt* are all notable contributions to history, both from the original materials consulted and the new light thrown thereby upon important subjects. It is indeed somewhat characteristic of the difference between American and English historical scholarship at the present time that English scholars of the highest rank tend to specialize, though with surer hand perhaps and riper knowledge than American candidates for the doctor's degree, but that they do not attempt the larger tasks of the historian with the same courage and success as writers like Thorpe and Lodge and Ropes. This distinction is perhaps due to the fact that American history is so much briefer than English history and lies so entirely within the period of written record that historical material for it is to a far larger extent than is yet possible in England thoroughly worked over and accessible to scholars. A long time must necessarily elapse before European historical scholars can hope to deal with the same surety with their history that American scholars are fortunately enabled to acquire.

Nevertheless the year 1898 witnessed the publication of one remarkable attempt to write a narrative history of England covering its most difficult and obscure period. Some years ago Sir James Ramsay published at the Oxford Clarendon Press two volumes on the history of the Lancastrians and the Wars of the Roses under the title of *Lancaster and York*. He has now attacked a far more difficult subject, and has written two elaborate volumes, which, under the title of *The Foundations of England*,* deal with English history from the earliest times to the accession of Henry II. The immense quantity of work done by specialists upon this period during the last few years makes Sir James Ramsay's courageous attempt the more remarkable. His book is no mere summary for the use of schools, of the latest views and investigations, like the works of Gardiner and Airy and Oman and Ransome, but it is a scholarly attempt to deal with the whole of the vast literature upon the period. His book is likely to be of use for some years to come but it is of course very far from being even an approximately final presentation of the results of modern historical research. The indefatigible labors of scholars like Mr. Round, the publication of new volumes of documents both in the Rolls Series and by the numerous printing societies, the ransacking of old material and the discovery of new, the application of the principles so clearly laid down by MM. Langlois and Seignobos and the appearance in the field of such mas-

* *The Foundations of England, or Twelve Centuries of British History* (B. C. 55–A. D. 1154) by Sir James H. Ramsay. 2 vols., pp. xxxi, 553; xxiv, 509. New York, The Macmillan Co.

ters of critical research as Professor F. W. Maitland, of Cambridge University, are all contributing to rewrite the whole of early English history. A comparison between Mr. C. H. Pearson's volumes, published in 1867, and Sir James Ramsay's book shows the extent of the advance made all along the line in the attainment of a more correct knowledge of early English history, but the work is but just commenced of scientifically collecting and appreciating material. Many years must elapse before the innumerable problems presented by the early centuries of English history can be solved, and it is not until a generation of scholars and critics of the type of Professor Maitland and Mr. Round have completed their work, that a moderately probable account of early English civilization and early English political happenings can be laid before the world. Yet Sir James Ramsay deserves the greatest credit for his painstaking work. In time to come it will be regarded as showing the high watermark of knowledge of early English history in 1898 and it is a most serviceable compilation, at the present time, of existing views and knowledge. Professor Maitland's illuminating volume *Domesday Book and Beyond* lies by the date of its publication outside the sphere of the present article, but it is interesting to note the effect of that already famous book and of its still more famous predecessor, Stubbs' *Constitutional History of England*, upon the development of knowledge of early English history during the thirty years that have elapsed between the publication of Pearson's *History of England during the Early and Middle Ages* and of Sir James Ramsay's *Foundations of England*.

Apart from Sir James Ramsay's volumes no work of importance was published during 1898 upon early or mediæval English history. Many documents were brought to light, and the editors employed by the Record Office continued their work, but no volumes comparing in importance with Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond* or with Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville* saw the light. It is otherwise with regard to the Tudor and more particularly with the Elizabethan Period. No two books of equal importance in throwing light upon the reign of Queen Elizabeth as Hume's *Burghley** and Corbett's *Drake* have ever before been published within a single twelvemonth. Major Martin Hume has indeed definitely established his position as the most industrious investigator of Elizabethan history. His work in editing the Spanish Series of the Calendars of State Papers has won for him a reputation on a level with those learned editors, Professor Brewer, Mr. James Gairdner and Mrs. Everett Green; his volumes on *The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth* and on *The Year after the Armada* have shown his skill as a writer of history; and his knowledge of Spanish and careful study of the life and policy of Philip II. have made him specially able to deal with the foreign policy of the reign of Elizabeth withou tthe English bias and exclusive use of English material, which has caused most accounts of the reign of Elizabeth hitherto to be patriotic rhapsodies rather than sober histories. It was the late Professor Seeley who, as far as the present writer knows, first pointed out that the significant feature of the reign of Elizabeth was the long thirty years of peace which preceded the defeat of the Spanish Armada and not the period of war which followed that most notable event. For these long years of peace Elizabeth was herself mainly responsible, but she could hardly have been as successful as she was, had it not been for the wise and temperate policy of the most diplomatic of English statesmen, William Cecil, the great Lord Burghley. Most truly has Major Hume given as the subtitle to his book "A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft," for it is with the foreign policy and diplomatic *finesse* of the great minister

* *The Great Lord Burghley: A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft*, by Martin A. S. Hume, pp. xv, 511. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

that he mainly deals. There are of course allusions to internal affairs and occasional pages devoted to the tortuous ecclesiastical policy of the Queen; there is a certain amount of biographical information; there is, now and again, a brief paragraph on Burghley's character; but nearly the whole volume is occupied with the minute relation of English foreign policy. The task that Elizabeth and Burghley undertook in keeping England at peace, while other nations were rent with civil or foreign war was one of immense difficulty. The main aim of the great statesman and his royal mistress was to play off France against Spain and Spain against France. A national coalition of the two great Catholic powers would at any moment have brought on a war for the national existence of England. Of the two great powers Burghley inclined steadily to the side of Spain, for he feared the possibility of a French conquest of Flanders and the machinations of the French in Scotland, more than the bigotry of the great champion of the Catholic Church. Circumstances aided the Queen and her minister in their policy. It was always possible to weaken France by aiding the Huguenots and to weaken Spain by aiding the Dutch insurgents. In Scotland, too, the hearty acceptance of the Reformation made it possible to prevent any attack across the border by a united Scotland, while the plantation policy in Ireland was initiated to ward off danger from that quarter. In all her diplomacy Elizabeth made use of her unmarried state to whet the ambitions of the great continental powers, but even her skill could hardly have steered the ship of state over the dangerous shallows without the supreme diplomatic skill of the minister who always possessed the greatest share of her confidence. But Burghley's task was no easy one. Elizabeth was a very woman and the most carefully laid schemes of her minister were oftentimes nearly wrecked by her caprices, her vanity and her niggardliness. Against Burghley too there worked consistently a strong opposition party led by the Queen's favorite, the Earl of Leicester, and, after his death, by his step son, the Earl of Essex. In no other modern book is more clearly portrayed the strife between the peace and the war parties in Elizabeth's council and the kaleidoscopic shiftings of foreign diplomacy. Major Hume makes no hero of the great Elizabethan statesman; he recognizes the want of generosity and scheming coldness of heart that characterized the founder of the house of Cecil; he makes no secret of the abominable spy system on which Burghley's diplomacy rested; he realizes the indifference to religion which made the Lord Treasurer ready to consent to the prosecution as traitors of all who would not enter the strait limits of the national church; but he realizes also that, despite his faults of character and intellect, Burghley was a great English statesman who put the independence of his nation and the honor of the Queen, his mistress, as the symbol of the nation, above all other earthly considerations. Nowhere does Major Hume show greater skill than in dealing with the much debated controversies regarding Mary, Queen of Scots, and it may be asserted with some confidence that his treatment of the ill-fated cousin of Elizabeth approaches what is likely to be the final verdict of history. No student of English history can afford to neglect Major Hume's book and it may be said that he has appreciably diminished the time which must elapse before the events of the most critical period in all English history can be adequately narrated by a competent historian.

It is surely a striking coincidence that the very same year which witnessed the appearance of the most careful study of Lord Burghley and incidentally of Elizabethan diplomacy yet written, should be marked by the publication of the most admirable study yet produced of the man who stood for the reversal of Burghley's policy, Sir Francis Drake. The two things for which the Elizabethan period stands in English

history are the peace of Elizabeth, which Burghley did so much to maintain, and the war of Elizabeth, in which Drake was the most striking figure. Elizabethan statecraft and the Elizabethan navy, the diplomatist and the sailor, are the twin heroic figures in English history of the latter half of the sixteenth century. Mr. Julian Corbett, like Major Hume, has done more than write a new biography. The title of his book, *Drake and the Tudor Navy*,* shows the thesis he has set before himself. And the subject was one that needed treatment. It cannot be said that Elizabethan naval history has been as neglected as Elizabethan diplomacy; far from that being the case, until recently the war of Elizabeth dwarfed in the pages of history all the long preceding years of peace. But the national enthusiasm which long fixed the defeat of the Spanish Armada as the beginning of England's great rôle in the world was not directed by knowledge, and it may be that Elizabethan statecraft has suffered less from neglect than the Elizabethan navy from the spread of false information. Naval history and the general topic of the rise and fall of maritime or sea power has exercised many minds since the publication of Captain Mahan's epoch-making volumes. The realization that the central fact of England's world power has rested on her naval preëminence has caused a revival of interest in her naval history and has led to the reconsideration of it by the systematic and scientific study of primary materials. The foundation of the Navy Records Society may be cited as an instance of renewed interest in naval history; the valuable contributions of Captain Mahan, Professor Laughton, Mr. Clowes, Mr. Oppenheim, and now of Mr. Julian Corbett, all testify in the same direction. If, as has been said in dealing with Mr. Oman's book, the history of the art of war affords a key to the progress of civilization, and the rise and fall of empires and nations, it must be borne in mind that the art of naval warfare which confers the control of the seas is just as important, and is increasingly important as the centuries progress, as the art of land warfare. When the Mediterranean was the center of European civilization, the galley rowed with oars was the recognized unit of naval warfare, and generals at sea manœuvred their fleets of galleys with the accuracy of generals on land manœuvring their legions or their regiments. But when civilization spread beyond the Mediterranean countries and the Atlantic Ocean became the field of the world's conflicting interests, the sailing ship took the place of the oared galley and a revolution was effected in the naval warfare of the world. The use of gunpowder further altered the conditions, and a new set of principles for the evolution of ships and fleets had to be discovered. It was at this moment that the English navy became a great factor in history, and Mr. Corbett, though not denying to the other Elizabethan sailors their meed of credit, drives home the fact that Sir Francis Drake was more than a daring pirate, in that he was the chief agent in working out the new development in naval warfare. The chapters in which Mr. Corbett deals with this side of Drake's activity and the working out of the new rules and units in naval warfare are the most important in his book to the historical student, and those teachers and students of English history who have not the time or inclination to study the more detailed and technical works of Mr. Oppenheim, would do well to master the subject in Mr. Corbett's interesting book. The actual life of Drake is pretty well known, though Mr. Corbett tells again with fresh vigor and from original authorities the tale of his most daring voyages; but the exposition of Elizabethan policy is neither so clear nor so detailed as Major Hume's account in his book on Burghley. It is interesting to study the two books together and to see from different points of view the opposition of

* *Drake and the Tudor Navy, with a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power*, by Julian S. Corbett. 2 vols., pp. xvi, 436; viii, 488. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

interest and of policy of Burghley and of Drake, and to realize that, in spite of that opposition, both the statesman and the admiral were working for the same end, the triumph of English national independence. Elizabeth herself fares no better in the eyes of the biographer of Drake than in those of the biographer of Burghley, but since both of their heroes served and almost worshipped the great Tudor sovereign, there must have been something in her personality which could not be communicated in cold print, that outweighed the vanity, the coquettish waverings and the mean parsimony, which finds its place in the records of the lives of the two greatest of her servants.

From the Elizabethan period to the Revolution of 1688 is a long step and it is with an entirely different political world that the next book on English history upon the list of notable works published in 1898 has to deal. Miss Foxcroft's *Life and Letters of the Marquis of Halifax** is like the volumes by Major Hume and Mr. Corbett far more than a simple biography. It is an exposition of a very important period in English history based upon an examination of the political life of a most important statesman. The name of Lord Halifax is not clothed with the renown of the names of Drake and Burghley, and the part he played in English history was not of the same supreme importance. His place is not with the makers or the saviours of the English nation, it is rather with those who remodeled the English state. The three important politicians of England during the period of Restoration and the Revolution were Shaftesbury, Danby and Halifax. They witnessed and took part in the efforts of the Stuart monarchy to undo the work of the great Civil War; they were representative of the men of education and property, who had no sympathy with enthusiasm or democracy, and who were sincerely opposed to either extreme of monarchical or popular government; they were all sincere believers in their country's independent development, and stand in the front rank of that English aristocracy which after the Revolution was to sway the destinies of the English nation for nearly a hundred and fifty years. Within their lifetime and largely by their means the control of the executive by parliament, the system of party government and the control of public opinion were largely worked out, and though it was not until after the death of Queen Anne that cabinet government was definitely established, yet that final step could not have been taken but for their earlier labors. Of these three politicians, Mr. W. D. Christie wrote an excellent life of Shaftesbury some years ago, Miss Foxcroft has now produced an excellent life of Halifax, and Thomas Osborne under his different titles of Earl of Danby, Marquis of Carmarthen and Duke of Leeds alone remains to be adequately treated. Of the three, Lord Halifax was probably the most intellectually gifted. He has his place among English men of letters as well as among English statesmen; he was less factious than Shaftesbury or Danby; he was a deeper thinker on politics than either of them, and saw more clearly the true points of a political situation. To most readers of English history his name is known as that of the typical "trimmer," or opportunist, as he would now be called. It is in this character that Lord Macaulay has depicted him, although the great Whig historian had little sympathy for one who was so little of a party man as Halifax. All historians of the period, both contemporaries and subsequent writers, have acknowledged the vast importance of the part played by Halifax in English politics, and it is indeed a strange thing that more than two hundred years have elapsed before a serious attempt was made to write his life and edit his more important writings. Miss

* *The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, First Marquis of Halifax* with a new edition of his works now for the first time collected and revised, by H. C. Foxcroft, 2 vols., pp. xviii, 510; vii, 587. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

Foxcroft has done her work well; she has, as far as possible, left Halifax to speak for himself by a judicious reprinting of his letters and pamphlets; she has sedulously and in a way to delight the hearts of MM. Langlois and Seignobos sought for every scrap of possible material in the Record Office, the British Museum and the family archives of great English houses; and she has put together the results of her investigations in modest fashion, not drawing conclusions herself but leaving them to be drawn by the reader from the materials laid before him. It may be that the book is rather more for scholars than for the general reader, and the elaborate footnotes are likely to repel all not versed in English history of the seventeenth century; but for all that her *Life and Letters of the First Marquis of Halifax* is a genuine contribution to English historical scholarship and by no means the least noteworthy of the contributions to English history published in 1898.

It is as long a leap in point of time from Halifax to the younger Pitt as from Burghley to Halifax. The system of party government and of control of the executive by parliament, which was just beginning to show itself in the latter part of the seventeenth century was fully developed by the end of the eighteenth century. Cabinet government which supplied the administrative cohesion necessary for the efficient control of the government by the legislature had been definitely worked out by the time of the greatest parliamentary minister of the 150 years, which elapsed between the Revolution and the Reform Bill of 1832. Walpole, Chatham and Pitt are the three great names of English political history in the eighteenth century, and although it may be admitted that Walpole was a greater politician and Chatham a greater statesman, than the younger Pitt, it is not to be denied that the latter was the greatest parliamentarian. None of the three great figures of the eighteenth century politics have been treated with thorough knowledge by modern scientific historians. Books like Coxe's *Life of Walpole*, Thackeray's *Life of Chatham* and Gifford's or Tomline's or Stanhope's *Life of Pitt* contain masses of valuable information and a great number of useful documents, but they neither show the mastery of material nor the critical and impartial judgment, which entitle a book to rank as a trustworthy history. Written in the style of a bygone generation they are already out of date. Brilliant little volumes have, indeed, been contributed to the Twelve English Statesmen Series by Mr. John Morley on Walpole and by Lord Rosebery on Pitt, and a volume on Chatham is promised in the same series by Mr. Morley. But these sketches cannot be considered as more than sketches, and the political lives of the three great ministers are yet to be written. During the year 1898, however, a contribution of great historic value to our knowledge of Pitt has been made by Lord Ashbourne in a most interesting volume.* His book does not pretend to be an exhaustive biography, but it possesses two valuable features which must make it indispensable to all future students of the life and policy of William Pitt. In the first place it contains numerous letters written by and to Pitt, which Lord Ashbourne has copied from private collections and printed for the first time. By so doing he has indicated the enormous amount of interesting Pitt correspondence, that has escaped the notice of Lord Stanhope and other biographers, and has also thrown much new light on certain points of Pitt's private and political life. Nothing can be more charming than the letters now printed from Lady Chatham; her pride in her precocious son, her anxiety over his frail health, her lively interest in his career, and Pitt's filial reverence for the mother who so well deserved it, supply a new chapter, and, it must be added, a most

* *Pitt: Some Chapters of His Life and Times*, by the Right Honourable Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne, pp. xiv, 395. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

welcome one, in that it brings out the human side of the great minister, to the life of Pitt. Of equal interest are the two letters discovered and printed by Lord Ashbourne in reference to Pitt's love affair with Elenor Eden. Unworthy and discreditable reasons have sometimes been given for Pitt's continued bachelorhood in the light of his known attachment to Miss Eden, and the fact that no correspondence upon the subject had been discovered by Pitt's biographers has been interpreted to his discredit. But we now have in Lord Ashbourne's volume the two letters which the prime minister addressed to the young lady's father, in which Pitt avows his attachment and expresses in manly terms his intention to go no further. He gives no reason for his decision which he says did, and which evidently did, cause him much pain, but it is very evident that there was nothing in Pitt's love affair unworthy either of him or of Miss Eden. Lord Ashbourne's volume, as its title shows, does not pretend to be an exhaustive biography of Pitt; it is neither a political study like Major Hume's *Lord Burghley* nor a careful biography like Miss Foxcroft's *Lord Halifax*. Its second feature of interest, apart from its use of new personal correspondence is to be found in its careful treatment from primary authorities of Pitt's Irish policy. Lord Ashbourne, who is at the present time Lord Chancellor of Ireland and a member of Lord Salisbury's cabinet, has been so long connected with the administration of Irish affairs that in dealing with Ireland in the last century he is upon ground thoroughly familiar to him. His chapters on the efforts of Pitt to arrange the commercial relations between England and Ireland in the days that followed the recognition of the independence of the Irish parliament, illustrated as they are by the original correspondence of Pitt on this subject, are most illuminating; his treatment of the vexed subject of Lord Fitzwilliam's brief viceroyalty in 1794 is most judicious, though it does not contribute much new information; and his pages upon the passage of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland are marked by the same judicious handling. Lord Ashbourne recognizes the weakness of Pitt's conduct in 1801 and in 1804, and sees clearly, in spite of his admiration for Pitt, that the minister failed to do his best to give the Catholics the relief to which they were entitled, since one of the arguments for the Union had been based upon the possibility it would afford for a more generous treatment of the Irish Catholics. Lord Ashbourne's intimate knowledge with the political and social condition of Ireland in the last century shines out on every page and it may sincerely be hoped that when relieved from the cares of office, he may find time and inclination to write the much needed history of Ireland during the brief period of her legislative independence.

It cannot be said that Mr. Gladstone's long political career has entered into the domain of history like those of Burghley or Halifax or Pitt, but when time enough has elapsed to see that long career in its true perspective he will doubtless take his place among those English statesmen whose names mark a definite period in English political history. He witnessed and took part in the change of English government from an aristocracy, through the domination of the middle classes, to a democracy and, however much his policy may be debated and his motives impugned, his name must rank with those of Peel and Palmerston and Beaconsfield among the great English political figures of the 19th century. It is known that Gladstone preserved with care an immense mass of personal correspondence and political papers, which will make the task of writing his biography and examining his political career comparatively easy, and it is also known that one of his closest colleagues in his latest period, Mr. John Morley, who has already distinguished himself as a writer of political biography by his *Life of Cobden*, has consented to work over the material and to present to the public a political

biography of Gladstone. But in the meanwhile, until Mr. Morley shall have taken the necessary years for his stupendous task, it is possible to note among the historical productions of the year 1898 the excellent *Story of Gladstone's Life*,* which Mr. Justin McCarthy has promptly published. This handsome volume with its numerous and beautiful illustrations is written by a very sincere admirer of the dead politician, and, though it does not pretend to be an exhaustive biography and is not based upon any detailed study or exclusive material, it may well hold the field until the publication of the anxiously expected biography which Mr. John Morley has abandoned political life in order to produce.

It is impossible, after mentioning the prompt fashion in which a temporary biography of Gladstone appeared immediately upon his death, not to touch next upon the two Bismarck books,† which form the most notable contributions to German history in the English language published in 1898. The literature on Bismarck had long before his death swollen to a large library, and public curiosity was roused to its height by the hurried publication immediately after his death of the so-called "Autobiography of Bismarck" and by the new volumes upon him by the already celebrated Dr. Busch. Few men have lived in the state of semi-deification which surrounded Bismarck since the triumphant conclusion of the Franco-German War. Every detail of his life has been studied with the greatest possible ardor; his conversations and his occasional memoranda have been edited with reverent care; his parliamentary speeches have been collected and published even when they dealt with the most trifling matters; every journalist admitted within the sound of his voice felt it a pious duty to make articles out of his most casual remarks; and in his own lifetime he received the distinction of having devoted to miscellaneous matters concerning him a *Jahrbuch* or Annual, like those produced upon Shakespeare and Goethe. Upon no public man of this century has so much natural curiosity centered as upon Bismarck; the work he accomplished and his striking personality alike contributed to this. When it was announced immediately upon his death that he had left memoirs, the publishing houses of two continents strove for the honor and profit of placing them upon the market. The first result of the appearance of the Bismarck Autobiography was undoubtedly disappointment. The world had expected a picturesque account in the Iron Chancellor's own picturesque vocabulary of his thoughts and his doings, which should throw light upon the hidden places of his policy and reveal state secrets of scandalous interest. The world has been disappointed as it was a few years ago in the *Talleyrand Memoirs*, and by a natural reaction has underestimated the real historical value of the old statesman's recollections in proportion as its expectation had been overstimulated. The Bismarck Autobiography does not pretend to be a carefully written and serious memoir; it is rather a collection, as its title page honestly asserts, of reflections and reminiscences. The octogenarian statesman could hardly be expected to narrate the events of a long life with perfect accuracy; it is known from the pages of Busch and other authorities that in his retreat he had no methodical collection of the books and

* *The Story of Gladstone's Life*, by Justin McCarthy, pp. xii, 436. New York, The Macmillan Co.

† *Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman, being the Reflections and Reminiscences of Otto, Prince von Bismarck, written and dictated by himself after his retirement from office;* translated from the German under the supervision of A. J. Butler, 2 vols., pp. xxi, 415; xx, 362. New York, Harper & Brothers.

Bismarck, some secret pages of his history, being a Diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch, 2 vols, pp. xix, 504; viii, 585. New York, The Macmillan Co.

papers, which he needed to refresh his memory ; and his faithful secretary, Dr. Lothar Bucher, told Busch that he despaired of getting together any work of value from the haphazard dictations of the old minister. There is neither system nor arrangement on any intelligible plan in the reflections and reminiscences, but the mere fact that they were dictated to Bucher and have been edited by Kohl, gives assurance of their authenticity. Though they form in no sense a substitute for a biography, they must ever remain a primary document of supreme importance for the future biographer and historian. The old man's memory must often have failed him, and it is perfectly possible that care will have to be taken not to accept the notes dictated to Bucher as of absolute validity, but yet the picture they give of the thoughts of Bismarck in his old age with regard to the doings of his great career, can never cease to interest mankind. It is to be added further that even if Bismarck had at an earlier date attempted to write memoirs, he would have been as little successful in producing a complete record as he was in his old age. In the words of Busch, who discussed the so-called autobiography with Bucher at the time of its dictation, Bismarck "was not qualified to be an historian ; he was to such a large extent the author of the history of the past decades that it might be called his history, but he did not understand how to relate it." (Vol. II., p. 566.) It has lastly to be noted that the reflections and reminiscences of Bismarck only extend to the reign of the Emperor Frederick. It is pretty certain that he has placed on record the circumstances surrounding his dismissal from office, but it has probably been thought inexpedient by his family that it should be printed at the present time. The two volumes on Bismarck by Dr. Busch were expected with almost as much eagerness as the Bismarck Autobiography, and like the latter, fell rather flat. Dr. Busch had made for himself a reputation almost equal to Boswell's for retailing the gossip of daily conversation, and his volume on *Bismarck and His People during the Franco-German War* has its place upon the shelf with Luther's *Table Talk* and Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. His practice of writing down Bismarck's daily conversation during the months of the war that made the German Empire has given him a niche as permanent in history by the side of Bismarck, as that of Boswell is permanent in literature by the side of Johnson. Practically the whole of the first volume of Busch's new work on Bismarck is a fuller rendering of the *Bismrrck during the Franco-German War*, and the additional matter is not of very great significance. The second volume, however, is new and contains in somewhat scrappy fashion records of conversations with Bismarck, interspersed with some letters and newspaper articles of less interest and importance. Yet the book is one that can never be neglected by the future historian of the German Empire ; it gives the true Bismarck more vividly than the "Reflections and Reminiscences," and drives home the personality of the greatest European statesman of the century with fidelity and vigor.

Of works upon the history of France in the English language published in 1898 nothing need be said, but upon Italian history three notable books of very different character in both aim and method have seen the light. The most remarkable of these books from the historical point of view is *The Union of Italy** by the well-known American correspondent in Rome, Mr. W. J. Stillman. This book is not only the best account in English of the dramatic series of events which brought about united Italy, a work fully as remarkable as the creation of united Germany, but it is a distinct contribution to history. If it merely summarized in brief compass the events in Italian history from 1815 to 1895, and did this correctly, it would have its place with other handy

**The Union of Italy, 1815–1895*, by W. J. Stillman, pp. x, 412. New York, The Macmillan Co.

little compendiums of historical information and would be dismissed here with but very brief, if any, mention. It would, of course, supersede such a book as the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco's *Liberation of Italy*, which is hysterical rather than historical, and that would be its main title to usefulness. But Mr. Stillman's book is much more than a summary of modern Italian history. First of all, it is compiled after an elaborate study of the already large literature upon the subject, the extent of which may be judged from the eleven pages of bibliography appended. This literature has not been merely read, it has been digested. Secondly, during his long residence in Italy, Mr. Stillman has seen with his own eyes for more than fifty years the process of making the kingdom of Italy; he has personally known many of the actors in the stirring drama, and his volume has therefore something of the character of a primary authority. It is this which causes the reviewer not to be hard upon the evident bias shown in many of Mr. Stillman's judgments, for, however much it may injure the character of his volume as an impartial history, it yet gives a point of view of an eye-witness and an actor that enhances its value as material for history. Mr. Stillman's admiration for Crispi causes him to bring into special prominence the great services of the last, and perhaps the greatest, of the Garibaldians and he therefore lays especial weight on the progress of events in the island of Sicily. Mr. Stillman is not led away by the glamour of successful achievement and, witnessing the recent history of the Italian kingdom, which he faithfully narrates, is inclined to dwell upon the maxim which he quotes at the end of his volume: "Too quickly and, too easily was Italy made." For the purely historical part of his work Mr. Stillman relies manily upon the comprehensive work of Tivaroni, and he could have no better guide, but, as has already been said, he has read widely upon the literature of his subject and is able to supplement his reading from his own personal knowledge.

One of the most interesting of the personal memoirs of the makers of Italy, which Mr. Stillman quotes, is the Count Della Rocca's *Autobiography of a Veteran.** This charmingly written book, which created universal interest at the time of its appearance, has been made accessible in an English translation. Count Della Rocca was an intimate friend and companion in all his campaigns of Victor Emmanuel I. and the light thrown upon the character of the prince under whose encouragement Cavour made united Italy is most valuable and attractive. In no other authority can more easily be obtained a first hand knowledge of the conditions of Piedmont in the days of Charles Albert. Sprung from an old Piedmontese family Della Rocca was practically bred at court and the complex character of Charles Albert and the causes of his failure in 1848–49 to accomplish the work which afterwards fell to his son are nowhere better depicted. Della Rocca played his part as a soldier in the campaigns of 1848–49, 1859–60 and 1866 and his revelations upon the Italian army explain much that seems otherwise mysterious. His acquaintance with the Piedmontese who served Victor Emmanuel in his great work enables him to aid us in understanding Cavour and brings into intelligible colors that most puzzling of Italian statesmen and generals, Alfonso Della Marmora. Della Rocca's *Autobiography* well deserved translation and forms a distinct addition to the scanty amount of material in the English language upon the making of united Italy.

Hardly to be considered as a history, or as the biography of a city, or as an illustrated and anecdotal guide book, but possessing the qualities of all three, is Mr. Marion

* *The Autobiography of a Veteran, 1807–1893*, by General Count Enrico Della Rocca, translated from the Italian and edited by Janet Ross, pp. xii, 299. New York, The Macmillan Co.

Crawford's *Ave Roma Immortalis.** The attraction of Rome for the student of history surpasses the attraction of all other cities. The Roman Law, the Roman Empire and the Roman Church have done more to influence the civilization of western Europe than any other factors in its history. Lifetimes might be and have been spent in studying the topography and history of the Eternal City, and yet despite the labors of archæologists and historians, there exists no clear summary in the English language of the story of the city of Rome. The attempt that Mr. Marion Crawford has made to tell that story is full of interest. He has evidently read widely and deeply in the history of mediæval Rome; he knows the city both in its historic and artistic aspect better than most foreigners and many natives; long residence has made him sympathize with the majestic passage of its past events; and an imaginative and poetic insight has enabled him to tell what he has seen and thought in Roman surroundings. The novelist has not attempted to give the results of his knowledge and researches after the straightforward fashion of the modern historian; his arrrangement is not systematic and his perspective is purely subjective; he gives no references to authorities; he lays weight on the romances that appeal to him rather than on the great events of historic importance; and his style shows the vivid, picturesque language of the master of fiction, rather than the sober prose of the historian. Yet the book to all who know Rome is one of singular charm. The anecdotes and stories which fill its pages are all familiar, but as retold in connection with historic sites and buildings they stir up a renewed interest. Mr. Crawford's plan has been to follow up some brief introductory chapters by an elaborate description of the fourteen regions of Rome in their topographic, historic and artistic setting, concluding with final chapters on the present Pope, the Vatican and St. Peter's. He has in this fashion produced a remarkable book, which from the amount of historical knowledge displayed deserves a place in this general review, although it differs entirely alike in plan and execution from the volumes which have already been noticed.

It would not be right to conclude this article without a reference to two great achievements, which have greatly extended the possibility of teaching and understanding Greek history. In no department of historical work has the acceptance of the modern standards of the historian's duty in investigating and narrating the past been more conspicuous than in the domain of Greek history. The elaborate productions of the last generation are already out of date; Grote with his political party feeling and his information limited to the written works of the great Greek historians may indeed continue to be read, but he can no more be trusted as an impartial narrator of events than Thucydides himself, who was a participator in the events that he describes; and even Curtius was more anxious to justify his theories than to impartially narrate in proper proportion the history of the Greeks and their civilization. Foremost among modern historians of ancient Greece is Adolf Holm; in his history he has used the most modern methods, and he has relied more upon coins and inscriptions than upon Herodotus and Thucydides; he has freed himself from the old concentration upon the history of the Peloponnese and has given its due place to the Greek civilization in Sicily and Italy; he has regarded Greek literature as illustrative of historical development and not as dominating it; and he has shown perfect impartiality in dealing with the problems of the past and not considered it necessary to dogmatize on little-known problems in order to show his own acuteness. The translation of Holm's *History of Greece* into

* *Ave Roma Immortalis; Studies from the Chronicles of Rome*, by Francis Marion Crawford. 2 vols., pp. x, 332; ix, 344. New York, The Macmillan Co.

English,* of which the fourth volume, completing the work, was published in 1898, is a real boon to all students and teachers of Greek history. It is not too much to say that the book is absolutely indispensable to all who desire to understand the most modern and most scientific treatment of the history and civilization of the gifted race which expounded the highest ideals of European thought and art.

But if the completion of the translation of Holm's *History of Greece* be an event worthy of mention in such a general review as this of the historical products of 1898, it is still more impossible to pass over without mention the greatest achievement of the year in Greek history, in the publication of Mr. J. G. Frazer's translation of Pausanias.† The present writer frankly acknowledges his inability to do justice to the gigantic task which Mr. Frazer has brought to completion. Frazer's *Golden Bough* made its author famous by its extraordinary width of learning and subtlety in explaining the problems of ancient superstition and mythology. Yet his translation of Pausanias, with the fascinating introduction, elaborate notes and learned commentary, proves that Mr. Frazer is no one-sided specialist, but a ripe scholar whose knowledge extends over the whole field of Greek learning. For the first time Pausanias's *Description of Greece* is made accessible to English readers, and made accessible with such a wealth of illustrative matter that it is made a more valuable primary authority for the topography and antiquities of Greece than it has ever been before. The gratitude of all scholars as well as their admiration must go forth to Mr. Frazer for the great work he has completed and the critic can only praise and wonder, while leaving it to specialists to point out in more minute fashion the precise merits of his work.

In conclusion it has once more to be stated that this article does not pretend to be exhaustive, but it is believed that most of the books that would by common consent be included in any complete record of the historical output of 1898 have now been mentioned. It is of course impossible to enumerate the various contributions to local history or the publications of local historical societies. But it may not be considered invidious to draw attention at the close of a general article to the work of the national historical society, the American Historical Association. That body has taken upon itself the work done in European countries by government agency, and its Historical Manuscripts Commission has contributed to the last report of the Association two collections of documents of the very highest value, the letters of Phineas Bond, British Consul at Philadelphia, to the Foreign Office of Great Britain from 1790 to 1794, and the Mangourit Correspondence in respect to Genet's projected attack upon the Floridas in 1793–94. At the last annual meeting of the Association it was resolved that the Association should adopt the *American Historical Review*, and this concentration of those interested in history is likely to produce good results for historical scholarship. Of the *Review* itself it does not beseem the writer of this article to speak, but the fact that the American Historical Association has resolved to issue it quarterly to its members as part of the return for their subscriptions may be taken as a testimony to its usefulness, and promises a larger sphere for its operations. It is one of the gratifying features in regard to both the American Historical Association and the *American Historical Review* that their work receives the hearty coöperation of Canadian historical scholars. But Canada has shown that much good historical work is produced on the

* *The History of Greece*, by Adolf Holm, translated from the German by Frederick Clarke. 4 vols., pp. xvii, 432; xvi, 535; xiii, 456; xiii, 636. New York, The Macmillan Co.

† *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, translated with a commentary by J. G. Frazer. 6 vols., pp. xcvi, 613, 582, 652, 447, 639, 199 New York, The Macmillan Co.

other side of the border line, and an excellent summary of the books and articles in periodicals on Canadian subjects written in 1898, has been produced by Professor George M. Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton in the third volume of their *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*, published by the University of Toronto.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

THE GOSPEL FOR A WORLD OF SIN.—BY HENRY VAN DYKE.

OUR readers will remember Ezekiel's vision of dry bones. Jehovah, he says, set him down in the midst of a valley of dry bones, and they were very dry; and Jehovah told him to prophesy; and when he prophesied the bones were clothed with sinews, and when, at Jehovah's direction, he prophesied again, breath came into them and they lived and stood upon their feet an exceeding great army. Which may serve as a parable capable of various interpretations, one of which is this: the bones are theology; the prophet is the spirit of poetry which clothes the theology with flesh and breathes into it the breath of life. This is what Dr. Van Dyke has done in *The Gospel for a World of Sin*. It is a poet's interpretation of theology.

Religion has many forms of expression. Robert Browning is no less a religious writer than John Calvin; the teaching of *The Ring and the Book* is as truly religious as that of *The Institutes*. Unfortunately, the ministry have too generally expressed religious truth in the formularies of philosophy, and not infrequently in those of metaphysics. Now metaphysics is precisely that form of thought which appeals least to the ordinary man and is least understood by him. Few men are trained to think in abstract forms, and when religion, which is an applied art, is translated into metaphysics, which is a pure science, the untrained man comprehends it but little and cares for it less. When Henry Drummond retranslated theology into scientific formularies as he did in *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, calling depravity degeneration, regeneration biogenesis, sanctification growth, grace environment, and righteousness conformity to type, the scientific and semi-scientific man understood and appreciated him. It is this which gave to this remarkable book its remarkable value —not the philosophy stated with some elaboration in the introduction, which many readers wisely skipped and few philosophic thinkers have accepted. In *The Gospel for a World of Sin*, Henry Van Dyke states religious truth in literary forms and so commends them to men accustomed to literary forms of expression. His volume would be still more valuable if he had done this more completely. In Henry Drummond the theologian was hidden altogether behind the scientist's dress; in Dr. Van Dyke the theologian and the literary man are both seen, not completely merged but appearing in an alternating personality. The theological thinker will criticise him because he is not more a theologian; the literary reader would value him more if he were less a theologian.

Let us take the theological point of view first. The theologian will object to the declaration that Christianity "presents no doctrine of the origin of evil. It tells us only how it came into the world, and what it means in the life of man." The conservative theologian will reply that Paul declares in Romans, chapter five, that its origin is Adam's fall; the progressive theologian will affirm that Paul in Romans, chapter

seven, attributes its origin to the animal nature from which man is being evolved. Again, "Sin," says Dr. Van Dyke, "is not a thing to be defined. It is a thing to be felt." To this the theologian will object that it substitutes vague feeling for clear thinking. The feeling he will insist must be defined and he will cite in support of his contention the definition of James: "Sin is lawlessness." Disease he will say must be felt; but it is the business of the physician to define it, for all true therapeutics must rest upon and be determined by diagnosis. Again: "They (the apostles) taught that without the death of Christ forgiveness would not have been what it is. They taught it because they felt it." True, the theologian will reply; they taught it because they felt it, but they did not merely express their feeling. They taught a definite doctrine, this, namely, that divine forgiveness is achieved through the sacrifice of the Son of God.

And the theologian will be correct *from the theological point of view*. If *The Gospel for a World of Sin* is a treatise in theology, that is if it is a treatise on the philosophy or metaphysics of religion, it is defective. But that is just what it is not. There are a great many such treatises, and there will probably be a great many more. This is, or purports to be, a statement of the Gospel, not a philosophy concerning it. And a statement of the Gospel and a philosophy of the Gospel are two quite different things; as a prescribed course of hygiene is different from a treatise explaining the nature and conditions of disease.

Let us then take the other, the non-philosopher's point of view. If the theologian does not find a scientific definition of sin, the layman will find an account of it far more impressive to most readers than even the admirable definition afforded by the Westminister Shorter Catechism: "Any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God," and expressed in a form as brief: "There are four elements in a true sense of sin: Shame, pain, fear and hope." This is admirable and the elaboration of it is equally admirable. It treats sin as an experience and defines it in terms of experience. For each one of these elements Dr. Van Dyke might easily find in the great dramatists a vital illustration. Take again the author's account of the experience of the primitive Christians. It is an excellent summary and full of the very life which it so graphically portrays: "The world looked to them like a new place, and they felt like new men. Sorrow was changed. Instead of a hopeless burden of affliction, it had become the means of working out for them a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Death was changed. Instead of a gloomy shadow enveloping the end of all things, it had become the gateway into a world of light. Duty was changed. Instead of an impossible compliance with an inexorable law, it had become a new obedience with divine help to accomplish it. They felt that they had received power in the inner life to become sons of God. And the chief element in this power, according to their own testimony, was the sense of deliverance from the weight, the curse, the condemnation of their sins through the work of the Lord Jesus Christ." This is not metaphysics, it is literature; but it will give the non-theological reader a clearer conception of what the New Testament writers meant by salvation than this definition from the Assembly's Shorter Catechism: "They that are effectually called do in this life partake of justification, adoption, sanctification, and the several benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from them." Yet again, the theological person will very possibly object—some theological persons certainly will object—to Dr. Van Dyke's implication that atonement is theologically synonymous with reconciliation; but the quotation from Shakespeare's Richard III. will throw light, for the non-theological person, on the doctrine of atonement which scholastic theology has only obscured by its definitions.

Ay madame; he denies to make atonement
Between the Duke of Gloster and your brothers.

These citations may serve to illustrate if they do not justify the opening paragraph of this review, and to indicate, though in necessarily fragmentary manner, the basis on which our judgment of it is founded. *The Gospel for a World of Sin* is a book of religion rather than that of theology, that is, a book which interprets the religious life through literary rather than through philosophic forms. But it is an interpretation rather than an expression of experience. The greatest contributions to religious literature are those which have been wrought out of experience through much travail of soul. This is not such a book. But it takes an honored place among those books which through the author's sympathetic and poetic insight interpret the soul's sin-sickness to itself and indicate where and how it may find remedy for its mortal hurt.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

MR. W. J. BLANKINSHIP has been appointed Professor of Botany in the Agricultural College of Montana.

MRS. SIMON REID, of Lake Forest, has expressed her intention of giving to Lake Forest University a chapel and a library.

CHARLES EDWARD ST. JOHN, Ph.D., has been appointed to the professorship of physics and astronomy in Oberlin College.

THE celebrated Haven case is finally settled by the Supreme Court, construing the will so that Smith College will get $37,000.

A BILL has passed the Kansas Legislature appropriating $55,000 for the erection of a new chemistry building at the State University.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed President of the institution.

* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships and important college news.

PROFESSOR HENRY S. CARHART, of the Department of Physics of the University of Michigan has been granted a year's leave of absence.

THE Woman's College of Baltimore, will receive between $25,000 and $50,000 as the residuary legatee of the late George R. Berry, of that city.

PROFESSOR W. v. BRANCO, of Hohenheim, has been called to the Chair of Geology and Paleontology in the University of Berlin, as successor to Professor Dames.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has offered $100,000 to Denison University, Granville, Ohio, if the friends of the institution will, within the next year, raise the sum of $150,000.

THE further sum of £25,000 has been promised to the Birmingham University on condition that £225,000 are obtained within a year. The amount already promised is £135,000.

MRS. FREDERICK C. T. PHILLIPS, of Lawrence, L. I., has given Harvard University an endowment of $50,000, the in-

come to be used for the purchase of books in English literature.

SIX new scholarships of $100 each have been established in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. They will be awarded to members of the graduating class who stand highest in scholarship.

THE total registration of Cornell is now 2,038, a gain of about 200 over last year. Of this number 1,305 are from New York State, while the remainder represent forty-five states and territories and nineteen forign countries.

THE Teachers College, Columbia University, will erect, at a cost of $350,000, a building for its model school, the Horace Mann School. This will give, in its present buildings, more ample accommodations for the regular courses.

DR. JOHN T. NICOLSON, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in McGill University, has accepted an appointment to the Chair of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in the great Technical College recently established at Manchester, England.

MISS CATHERINE WOLFE BRUCE has, through Professor J. K. Rees, given $10,000 to Columbia University, to be used for the measurement and discussion of astronomical photographs. Miss Bruce's gifts to the Department of Astronomy amount to $22,100.

IT is reported that the sum of over $250,000 has been subscribed toward an endowment for Brown University. A committee is endeavoring to collect $2,000,000, which it is intended to devote to strengthening the departments already existing in the university.

IT is said that the candidates for the Chair of Physiology at Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Professor Rutherford, include Professor E. A. Schäfer, Dr. William Stirling, Dr. D. N. Paton, Dr. E. Waymouth Reid, Dr. E. W. W. Carlier and Dr. G. N. Stewart.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS will be raised by the Vassar alumnæ of New York and other cities to enlarge the scope of the college and to insure the retention of President J. H. Taylor. $1,000,000 is already assured for an infirmary, enlarged gymnasium and minor improvements.

AT the Normal College meeting a professor of Greek and Latin was chosen to succeed the late Professor Arthur H. Dundon, who was attached to the college for many years. His successor will be Professor George M. Whicher, who since 1892 has been attached to the Packer Collegiate Institute, in Brooklyn.

THE College of Agriculture of Cornell University will conduct a school of nature-study at Ithaca for six weeks, beginning July 6th. Nearly 25 000 teachers in New York State are now receiving, at their own request, the Nature Study publications of the College of Agriculture, and it is believed that many will be glad to attend a summer school devoted to this subject.

THE Legislature of Nebraska recently passed a bill appropriating to the State University of Nebraska the proceeds of a tax of one mill per dollar upon the grand assessment roll of the State. It is estimated that this tax will yield the University $168,000 a year. The total registration of the University, including preparatory schools, during 1897–98 was 1,915.

WE recently announced that Mr. Robert S. Brookings had offered to give $100,000

to Washington University, St. Louis, on condition that $400,000 be subscribed by others. This sum has now been given and the $500,000 has been added to the endowment fund of the undergraduate department. This is in addition to the $450,000 given for buildings recently.

THE committee on fellowships of the American School at Athens announces, through its chairman, Professor B. I. Wheeler, of Cornell, the appointment of Miss Harriet A. Boyd, at present a student in Athens, to the Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship for the year 1899–1900. This fellowship is open to women graduates of all American colleges, and includes $1,000 a year.

PROFESSOR LOUIS F. HENDERSON, Professor of Botany in the University of Idaho, at Moscow, Idaho, has recently donated to the botanical department of Cornell University a complete set of his duplicates of the phanerogams and ferns of Idaho. Over 900 species were contained in the collection, making it one of the most valuable single local collections that the University has received. Professor Henderson is an alumnus of Cornell University, class of '74.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD has made another munificent gift to McGill University. The gift is for the School of Mining and provides for a lecturer, a demonstrator, an assistant and a complete staff of mechanics, which, with his recent endowment of the professional chair, gives that dement a complete staff. It also provides for the establishment of a Summer School in Mining. Sir William's present gift is about $400,000, and it raises the total amount that he has given to McGill University to over $3,000,000.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. HARPER, of the University of Chicago, has made a request for more money. He says the University needs $9,000,000, to be applied as follows: For a law school, $1,000,000; for technological schools, $2,000,000; for medical schools, $3,000,000; for gymnasium, summer and winter ball fields and maintenance funds, $500,000; for library building and maintenance fund, $1,000,000; for student club and commons and maintenance fund, $250,000; for assembly hall and maintenance fund, $250,000; to secure John D. Rockefeller's conditional gift of $1,000,000 by January 1, 1900, $1,000,000.

AMONG foreign appointments we note the following: Dr. Curt Hassert, of Leipzig, has been appointed Associate Professor of Geography in the University of Tübingen; Dr. Geppert, of the University of Bonn, Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Giessen; Professor Schilling, of the Institute of Technology at Karlsruhe, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Göttingen; Dr. Georg Karsten, of Kiel, Associate Professor of Botany in the University of Bonn, and Dr. Dove, of Berlin, Professor of Botany in the University of Jena. Dr. Georg Bohlmann, Docent in Mathematics in the University of Göttingen, has been promoted to a professorship.—*Science*.

AT the University of Kansas the following promotions have recently been made: William C. Stevens, Associate Professor of Botany, to Professor of Botany; Edward C. Franklin, Associate Professor of Chemistry, to Professor of Physical Chemistry; Arthur St. C. Dunstan, Assistant Professor of Physics, to Associate Professor of Physics; Marshall A. Barber, Assistant Professor of Botany, to Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Cryptogamic Botany; George Wagner, Assistant Professor of Pharmacy, to Associate Professor of Pharmacy; Samuel J. Hunter, Assistant Professor of Entomology, to Associate Pro-

fessor of Entomology; Walter K. Palmer, Assistant in Graphics, to Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Edward Bartow, Instructor in Chemistry, to Associate Professor of Chemistry.—*Science.*

CHARLES ALFRED GRAVES, Professor of Law in the University of Washington and Lee, Lexington, Va, has been called to the Chair of Common and Statute Law in the University of Virginia, as successor of the late Professor Walter D. Dabney. Professor Graves will assume his chair at the beginning of the session which opens September 15th. With the beginning of the next session will go into effect a reorganization in the school of modern languages by which the studies of old English and German will be combined in one chair to be known as the school of Teutonic languages, and the studies of French, Spanish and Italian will form a chair known as the school of Romance languages. An incumbent of the Chair of Romance Languages will be chosen at the meeting of the Board of Visitors in June. Dr. James A. Harrison will be Professor of Teutonic Languages.

MR. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT has lately made a donation of $100,000 to Vanderbilt University for the erection of a dormitory on the campus. This is the fourth donation made to the University by members of the Vanderbilt family.

The first donation was $500,000 made by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1873, which was in subsequent years increased by him to $1,100,000. A portion of this sum was used for the purchase of a site for the University and the erection of the main building, observatory and professors' residences but the larger part has been used as an endowment.

The endowment was increased by William H. Vanderbilt, son of the founder, Wesley Hall, Science Hall and the gymnasium being by this means added to the buildings on the campus. The total donations of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt amounted to $450,000.

In 1888 Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, grandson of the founder, made a donation of $30,000 for the erection of a building for mechanical engineering and for the enlargement of the University library.

The service rendered to the University by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is most timely. For several years the present dormitories have been inadequate. The new dormitory will be a four-story building, constructed according to the most approved modern plans for such buildings, and will be capable of accommodating one hundred and seventy-five students.

M. HENRI MOISSAN has published for the Council of the University of Paris a report on its work during the year 1897–8. The increase in the number of students at periods of six years is shown in the accompanying table:

	1885–86.	1891–92.	1897–98.
Medicine . . .	3,696	4,250	4,494
Law	3,786	4,111	4 607
Pharmacy . . .	1,767	1,547	1,790
Letters	928	1,185	1,989
Sciences	467	655	1,370
Protestant Theology	35	36	95
Total . . .	10,679	11,784	14,346

It will be noticed that the growth in the number of students of science is the greatest, and the increase has been more than maintained during the present year, being 127 as compared with 85 in letters. It should be recollected that there are many important institutions for higher education in Paris — The Collège de France, The Museum of Natural History, The School of Mines, the Normal College, The Polytechnic Institute, The School of Fine Arts, the Pasteur Institute, etc.—not included in the University. Paris is thus certainly the world's largest educational center, but the provincial universities are less important than the cor-

responding institutions in other countries. The gifts to the University during the year, about $30,000, appear small in comparison with those to American institutions. There are only 202 scholarships, which is also relatively fewer than in America and in Great Britain.—*Science.*

Toronto.

A DECISIVE step has been taken by Toronto University in the direction of post-graduate studies in the establishment by the Senate of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For some years a good deal of graduate work has been done here, especially in the scientific departments in philosophy and in oriental languages. But students pursuing such studies, and naturally looking forward to appropriate academic recognition, have hitherto had no opportunity of securing this end in Toronto, and have gone in considerable numbers to Germany and the United States to become graduates of some more favored institutions. It has been felt for some time that this system, or absence of a system, is injust both to the students and to their college. Hence the recent adoption of post graduate courses with this degree as the goal.

As yet, however, not all the departments are embraced in the system. Classics, mathematics, history and modern languages are not included, as the heads of these departments prefer to wait till greater facilities and a larger equipment are available. One of the two minor subjects required for the degree may, however, be chosen from these departments.

By taking this step Toronto University has finally decided to break with its traditions, which were all in favor of using its full strength for the B.A. course. The movement, moreover, has not been made merely for the sake of retaining its aspiring students and satisfying their reasonable demands. It is the result of the necessary development of academic teaching under the Ontario system of education, of which the University is the completion and crown. An essential factor in the process of expansion is the influence of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Even if the University authorities were indifferent to the situation, pressure would crowd upon them from below that pressing them upwards. The increasing number of the honor matriculants, and their perpetually rising standard of efficiency, have for years past been telling on the University curriculum, so that the work of the last undergraduate is in most departments practically of a post-graduate standard. There is no disposition, however, on the part of the promoters of the new movement to lower the B.A. standard. Its efficiency will rather be cherished as the assured basis and guarantee of the soundness and thoroughness of the courses leading to the degree of Ph.D.

The above statements may help to correct the impression which has somehow got abroad that Toronto has set its face against post graduate studies, as is shown, for example, in the following from a late number of the *Educational Journal*, of England. "The University of Toronto prefers to keep its position in the front rank of universities doing undergratuate work to jeopardizing its status by embarking upon graduate work." What Toronto mostly needs is a goodly number of graduate scholarships. In library and especially in scientific equipment its recent development is encouragingly rapid.

An interesting feature of the student life of Toronto during the present session has been the inauguration of intercollegiate debates. For many years there has been an annual debate between University College and McGill College, Montreal. This year six colleges in Toronto, most of them federated or affiliated with Toronto University, have held a series of debates among themselves. The final contest was

decided by the victory of University College over Knox College, Professor Goldwin Smith, Professor Clark, of Trinity College, and Principal Hoyles, of the Law School, being the judges. These events are significant, as heretofore Canadian students have paid much less attention to extempore speaking than have their contemporaries to the south of the line.

Princeton.

WITH the beginning of senior singing on the steps of Nassau Hall, on April 12th, it may be said that the summer season opened in Princeton. A characteristic feature of this university is the out-door life led by the students. The first warm day changes the whole aspect of the place. It is a pleasure to see the many-colored sporting garments appear and the faces of the men turn brown inside of a week. Princeton is ineradically athletic. At the first breath of spring the Seniors spin tops for two days and play marbles in front of Reunion. After this ceremony, the campus, with its hundreds of green acres is covered with golfers, tennis players and ball players. The lack of an adequate gymnasium makes the men appreciate their opportunities for open-air exercise. It is unfortunate, however, that many of those most in need of physical training, are content to sit on benches and "watch the 'Varsity play."

In respect to scholarship the winter has been uncommonly successful. It is said that the mid year examinations showed an unusually high degree of excellence. Among the causes of this may have been the influence of a Senior class which is considered to be somewhat more intellectual than the average, and has certainly been effectual in guiding college opinion and action. Another cause may be found in the stimulus to the more ambitious men afforded by the new seminaries for advanced work. It is realized by the undergraduates that it will be a valuable privilege to be allowed to study in the seminaries side by side with the graduate students. This feeling at the top seems to have worked its way downward. The library facilities are this year enormously superior to what they ever were before. The great octagonal reading-room is doing good service, especially at night.

To the number of seminaries already completely or partly equipped must be added the Romance Seminary, the endowment of which has been undertaken by the Class of '90 as their decennial gift to the University. Large orders for books in French, Italian, Spanish and Provençal, and in Romance Philology, are being filled and it is expected that the seminary room will be furnished and partly stacked before Commencement.

The Seminary in Economics and Social Science, which has an endowment of $13,000 is already furnished and partly equipped.

The following courses are being given this term in the Classical Seminary, to which eight graduate students and fourteen Seniors have been admitted: A course in Mediæval Latin, by Professor West; one in Greek Lyric Poets, by Professor Winans; one in Justinian, by Professor Westcott; one in Historical Grammar, by Professor Robbins; one in Virgil, by Professor Carter; and one in the Epistles of Horace, by Professor West.

Towards the equipment of the Mathematic Seminary the following sums have been given recently: $1,000 by Hon. John L. Cadwalader, '56, of New York; $1,000, by Dr. M. Allen Starr, '76, of New York; $500 by Thomas B. Jones, '76, of Chicago; $500 by David B. Jones, '76, of Chicago, and $500 jointly by Chandler W. Riker, '76, of Newark, and Hon. Adrian Riker, '79, of Newark. This money is being used for the immediate purchase of books. The sets of mathematical journals now possessed by the Library have been transferred to the seminary room. When these have been

supplemented by the present purchase the seminary will possess complete files of all the more important mathematical journals and proceedings of mathematical societies, including Crelle, Liouville, le journal de l'Ecole Polytechnique, and Mathematische Annalen.

In the English Seminary Professor Perry is giving a course on the history of English Literary Criticism and Mr. Bayard Tuckerman, on Periods of Eighteenth Century Literature.

Mr. J. B. Hatcher, head of the Princeton expedition for geological research in Patagonia, has returned from his third trip, with splendid results. He and his assistants have procured an immense amount of material, more perfect as specimens of fossil mammals than any now in the museums. Their four years of work have been as fruitful in ornithological discoveries as in anything else. About 450 birds have thus far been sent north, among them over 100 distinct varieties never before found. Mr. W. E. D. Scott, author of a work on "The Birds of North America," which has been published recently, has been appointed Curator of the ornithological collection in the School of Science.

Other recent appointments are: Henry van Dyke, of New York, to be Murray Professor of English Literature; Assistant Professor H. S. S. Smith, to be Full Professor of Applied Mechanics; Assistant Professor W. B. Harris, to be Full Professor of Geodesy, and Mr. Ulric Dahlgren, to be Assistant Professor of Histology.

Among public entertainments recently given have been two lectures by M. Edouard Rod, on "Shakespere en France" and "Le Drame Romantique;" several lectures by Mr. Laurence Hutton, of Princeton; a concert by Mr. and Mrs. William Nassua, of Philadelphia, and the concert which closed the Princeton series by the Kneisel Quartet.

In addition to the $100,000 endowment of the new Murray Professorship of English Literature, established in honor of the late Dean, the general funds of the university have recently been increased by contributions from various sources amounting to $65,000. It is expected that the new dormitory, Stafford Little Hall, will be ready for occupancy by the opening of next term. In style and material it matches its neighbor, Blair Hall, and was designed by the same architects, Cope & Stewardson. They are of the late Gothic type in which most of the handsomest English colleges were built. It seems unlikely that with such models now on her campus Princeton will ever revert to the eclecticism which prevailed in the architecture of her buildings from 1886 to 1896.

Minnesota.

A REARRANGEMENT of the curriculum under a new principle has been one of the distinctions of the present year. Under the old and new plans alike, the sophomore and freshman work is prescribed by the faculty, while a liberty of election practically absolute is conceded to the seniors and juniors. Under the old plan, however, the arrangement of prescribed studies was somewhat irregular and inconsecutive; subjects were suspended and resumed with more regard to variety than order; the classical course, for example, would omit a term of Greek in one place or of Latin in another. The new plan is based on the principle that a general subject such as Greek or mathematics shall, if pursued at all, be pursued without interruption through the year. The classical course has, broadly speaking, the same program for each of the three terms of the freshman year; the same is true of the sophomore year and of the other academic courses. This plan has retrenched some of the minor studies, which the laxity of the old plan permitted to encumber and perplex the course; and a new system, superior in order and simplicity, more comprehensible and more coherent, has replaced the old complexity.

This innovation coincided in point of time with the addition of a fourth course to those already offered in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts. The new course, which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, is called the "civic," and traces its origin largely to the department of political science. The theory of the situation was this: students whose preparation and tastes were classical or literary were well accommodated in the classical and literary courses; all the rest, including many persons whose bent and talents under greater scope of choice might have taken different and various directions, were absorbed by the scientific course.

The civic course provides work for such of these as are anxious to prepare themselves for business or public affairs—in a word for life. Prominence is given to political science, to history and to psychology and logic. A recent amendment to the original scheme permits the election of two terms of political science in the sophomore year; by this means the department of political science which, under the able conduct of Dr. W. W. Folwell and Dr. Frank McVey, is a source of great and increasing pride to the University, is enabled to deepen its foundations by reaching down into the lower strata of the course, and is released in some degree from that almost exclusive attention to the mere elements of politics and economics which the shortness of the previous courses rendered almost unavoidable.

The headship of the Department of English Literature, vacant since the election of Professor George E. McLean to the Chancellorship of the University of Nebraska two or three years ago, was undertaken at the beginning of the present year by Dr. Richard Burton, a man qualified in the amplest sense to adorn and help the institution. Known to the public hrough literary work in prose and verse, Dr. Burton had won the particular regard of Minneapolis people by a series of lectures on fiction delivered in the winter of '97–'98 to the students of the University. His class-room work for the present year has included English criticism, Bible study, the growth of the essay, Shakespeare, Tennyson and fiction. One of the objects in view has been to give distinction to what is modern and recent in English literature emphasizing, though in no biased or exclusive way, the literary growths of the last half century. Dr. Burton proposes also to compact and solidify the teaching of the department by filling gaps and rounding out the entire course into proportion. Literature in the university has felt the invigoration of his touch; classes mounting into the hundreds have strained and over-strained the capacities of his recitation room, necessitating in the third term a removal, for part of the work, to larger quarters.

The College of Law, in spite of the loss of a large number of students by military enlistment, has this year sustained and even exceeded its former numbers. The present roll includes about four hundred and fifty students. The system of free case-books, under which the reports of English and American law-cases are put into the hands of the students for personal use by the authorities, has been introduced this year and has proved of great advantage to the efficiency of the work.

The year at the University has been marked by prosperity and harmonious action as well as by the usual plenitude of numbers. The present registration in all departments is about twenty-nine hundred, a number just exceeding the total of the previous year.

Radcliffe.

THE social life of Radcliffe College finds expression chiefly in its many clubs, such as those of Music, History, Philosophy, Science, French, German, Graduate and so on. At these clubs women of kindred interests

meet at stated intervals to listen to the reading of papers written by their own members or by invited guests. General discussion and informal social times over light refreshments follow the reading of the paper. Many of the women belong to several clubs and in this way have an opportunity to talk over with their fellow students the work of their various courses as well as to make intimate friendships with a much wider circle of friends. Then there are large clubs, such as the Idler Club, which are purely social in function and include as membership practically the entire enrollment of Radcliffe College. Radcliffe College is a thoroughly democratic institution and at the Idler Club, one sees mingling with the utmost cordiality, women from all parts of the country and with all sorts of traditions. At the Idler, a short play, usually written by some Radcliffe girl, is acted by several Radcliffe girls to the amusement and the elation of their fellow colleagues.

Radcliffe has an unusual amount of literary and musical talent, so much so indeed that the Operettas, given each year by its women for the purpose of raising scholarship funds, are fast winning fame. Mr. Rolfe, the well-known Shakespearian scholar and editor, considers that some of them excel anything of the sort produced anywhere in modern times.

At a mass meeting of the Radcliffe students it was decided a short time ago to establish a college paper. The first issue will appear in June. Up to this time Radcliffe has depended upon the department as signed to her in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* and an occasional notice in the *Harvard Crimson* for an opportunity to keep in touch with her own graduates and other friends who now reside at distances from the college. But these scant spaces gave no opportunity for the publication of Radcliffe student literature. This new publication will contain graduate news, items of current college interest as well as the best literary work of the College. Hence the new publication will be a magazine somewhat resembling the *Harvard Monthly*.

After leaving College, the Radcliffe woman seems, in a large measure, to concern herself with practical questions and philanthropic movements. For example, to leave out of consideration the college settlement work in Boston in which Radcliffe girls take so large a part, we find in New York City alone three Radcliffe students of former days at the head of three College Settlements—Miss Ovington is the head worker at the Greenpoint Neighborhood Settlement, Mrs. Simkhovitch is at the head of the Friendly Aid House, and Miss Green of the Hartley House. Miss Vida Clark is Assistant Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association. Miss Breed is assistant of the Associated Charities of Cambridge, Mass., while Miss Ida Eliot and Miss Bush are both connected with the work of the Boston Associated Charities. The large audience which greeted Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, in her recent address before the Emmanuel Club of Radcliffe, testifies to the interest of the present Radcliffe girl in her opportunities to aid and uplift her less fortunate fellowmen.

Harvard.

THE requirements for admission to Harvard College have again been returned to the Faculty by the Board of Overseers, accompanied by the following: *Resolved*, That the proposed plan for admission to the College be again submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, with the recommendation of the Board of Overseers that history be not dropped from the list of studies required for entrance to the College, and with authority to adopt and apply the same without further reference to this Board, after such modification."

According to the plan proposed last year by the Faculty both algebra and history

were placed on the elective list. The plan was returned to the Faculty by the Overseers with the suggestion that algebra and history be put upon the prescribed list. This suggestion was partially met by the Faculty in the restoration of algebra to the prescribed list. The Overseers still adhere to their former views concerning history and state as their reason for so doing that "it is not believed that an educated man can safely regard himself simply as a horizontal slice of the present, but rather should be taught to realize that he is deeply rooted in the past, and that nearly every opinion and prejudice that he is called upon to encounter to-day has had at least its prototype in the past, and for a graduate of the College to properly discharge his duties of citizenship, some knowledge of history comes next in importance to a knowledge of how to write and speak English correctly and with force." If the Faculty concurs in the last amendment of the Overseers to the effect that history also be prescribed for admission to Harvard College then the new requirements for admission may go into effect as soon as the Faculty vote is passed.

The new definitions are found in the catalogue of the present year. The most important difference in principle between the new requirements for admission and the old, a difference which the Board of Overseers has approved, is that students who enter Harvard College without Greek will no longer be forced to substitute for Greek only subjects in advanced mathematics, physics or chemistry. But according to the new scheme Greek may be replaced by both advanced French and German or by an advanced modern language and advanced history. A second way in which the substitute for Greek is rendered easier is that elementary Greek is made to count for admission one-fourth less than elementary Latin, instead of equal to it as hitherto. Of the total 26 points which a student must offer for admission only 16 points are prescribed. Elementary physics is no longer required of all candidates and may be replaced by an equivalent amount of elementary chemistry, physiography, physiology or astronomy.

In the March *Graduates' Magazine*, Professor Taussig tells how such a large class as Economics I. is managed at Harvard. This course is now chosen regularly by 450 to 500 students. The old method of dividing the course into sections for all the instruction given has been replaced by a method of lectures and oral exercises. Two lectures are given each week to the whole enrollment in one large room. The third hour each week is met by fifteen moderate sections. In these sections the student's knowledge of the lectures and prescribed reading is subjected to a twenty minutes' written test. The remainder of the hour is spent in oral discussion. By this method continuous slighting of the work on the part of the student is impossible, while each student is given frequent opportunity to ask questions and thus clear up any haziness as the course moves on.

The first session of the Harvard Summer School of Theology will be held in Cambridge during the coming July. In addition to the three regular courses offered there will be a number of evening lectures of a more general character given by a number of eminent preachers and teachers of theology, history and philosophy.

Besides the eminent English economic historian, Dr. Cunningham, who is this half year giving courses in the place of Professor Ashley, we have had with us two other distinguished guests from abroad, namely, M. Rod, who, under the auspices of the Cercle Français of Harvard, has given a course of eight lectures on French dramatic poetry, and Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, also spent several days in Cambridge as the guest of Professor Münsterberg. Baron von Holleben is much in-

terested in the plan for the establishment of a Germanic Museum at Harvard, and his visit here was generously devoted to the furthering of that project.

The Harvard Dental School has received an unsolicited bequest of $10,000. Up to this time much, if not practically all, of the funds raised for this institution have been obtained by direct or indirect solicitation. The professional help which the Dental School renders to the poor of the city of of Boston can be seen by the number of cases treated by it last year. 9,000 operations were performed by it entirely free of charge, while for 9.000 more only a very small fee was charged.

The newly appointed Instructor in Naval and Military Science states it as his opinion that naval and military matters should not be studied separately, as has been the custom in the past; hence in the future at Harvard University, at least, they will be studied "connectedly as parts of one art." "Both," he says, "bear a necessary relation to the state of preparedness of the nation for war, and a wide plan of campaign cannot be laid down in the absence of a working knowledge of the methods and limitations of each service." In consequence, the study of naval affairs will be brought at Harvard into equal prominence with military tactics.

Pennsylvania.

THE Board of Trustees at their last meeting appointed thirty Fellows, distributed as follows: Nineteen on the George Leib Harrison Foundation, each Fellowship yielding $500 cash and $100 for apparatus together with free tuition; five Senior Fellows on the same Foundation, to receive $800 each, and to devote their time chiefly to special investigation, and six to other Fellowships, ranging from $500 to $600 each, and open in part to women. Among other matters brought before the Board for discussion was the very commendable question of retiring allowances for professors who have served the University over twenty years. The matter was referred to a competent committee for more definite report as to the most desirable form of action.

The University has recently received a number of important acquisitions. The Botanical Garden has received from the President and Trustees of Haverford College a valuable collection of living plants from the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, who had collected the specimens on their various journeys in Europe. The library has received, among other things, the journal of Congress from November, 1787, to October, 1788, "Remarks on a Protest against Franklin's Appointment as the Agent for the Province of Pennsylvania in Europe," written by Franklin himself, and a "Sermon on the Present Condition of American Affairs," delivered by the first Provost, William Smith, in 1775; also a collection from the medical library of the late Dr. Pepper, presented by his son, Dr. William Pepper. Provost C. C. Harrison presented a number of valuable pamphlets. Dr. H. D. Vail, sometime Professor of Mathematics at Haverford, donated the Climatological Records taken at Santa Barbara, Cal., between the years 1888–1898. Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII., 23 volumes, collected by J. S. Brewer, were purchased, likewise the Memoirs of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and other works relating to English history. The Architectural Library has added to its collection "Old Dutch and Flemish Masters," and "Itallian Masters," by Cole and Van Dyke, "The Beaux Arts' Series on Fine and Industrial Art," 30 volumes.

In addition to his regular series, M. Edward Rod gave a lecture on "Cyrano de Bergerac," to encourage the formation of a Cercle Français in Philadelphia. Dr. Talcott Williams delivered his third lec.

ture in the International Law Course on "The Doctrine of Interference in America." Professor H. L. Carson is giving a course of lectures on "Dentistry as a Branch of Medical Jurisprudence."

Among the recent guests entertained by the Faculty Club were M. Rod, of Paris; Professor Morse Stephens, of Cornell University; Professors Munro and Bumpus, of Brown University, and Professor Geddes.

The annual reception of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity was attended by a large number of representatives of other institutions, the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, arranged an extempore symposium in which a number of speakers took part.

The Stewardson Memorial Scholarship in Architecture has been awarded to Arthur A. Brockie. The subject of the competition was "A Museum and a School of Architecture." This scholarship yields $1,000 and the holder must spend at least one year in travel and study abroad.

The drawings by Horace C. Dunham, loaned to the Academy of Fine Arts Exhibition, has been purchased for the use of classes in interior decoration in the Architectural Department.

Columbia.

PRESIDENT LOW has been appointed a delegate to the International Peace Conference, and will sail for Europe early in May. Professor J. H. Van Amringe, the Dean of the College, will probably serve as acting-president during Mr. Low's absence. Two others of the official delegates from the United States are Columbia men, F. W. Holls, '78, and Captain Mahon, of the class of 1858. It is interesting to notice the growing tendency in this country to appoint college presidents and professors to high government positions of this sort. It will be remembered that Professor J. B. Moore, of the Faculty of Political Science, was called from his duties last year at the outbreak of the Spanish War to become Assistant Secretary of State, and that he was one of the most important members of the Peace Commission.

Teachers College, the Faculty of the University that prepares for the profession of teaching as fully as the faculties of law and medicine do for their respective professions, has long maintained a high school department, the Horace Mann School, which gives an excellent preparatory training. By a recent gift the Teachers College has come into the possession of $150,000, with which it purposes to erect a new building for the use of the school. The additional room thus furnished, taken in connection with the close relations with the professional school and the University, will probably place the school first in educational opportunities among the preparatory institutions of the Middle States.

The special committee on Commercial Education, appointed by the State Chamber of Commerce, has just made a report advocating the establishment at Columbia of a collegiate school of commerce, for which the Chamber of Commerce is prepared to make a subvention of at least $10,000 a year, for a period of five years, and probably of a larger sum. The school is to be open to students of the grade of graduates from the high schools, and the course offered is to consist of the regular college studies, supplemented by courses in commercial geography, commercial history, domestic and foreign commercial law, and by courses more or less detailed in accounting. The scheme of studies is very carefully worked out, and the whole plan seems thoroughly practicable, both from the educational and the financial point of view. It is expected that the school will be opened in 1900–1.

Professor Brander Matthews is collaborating with Mr. Bronson Howard in a play entitled *Peter Stuyvesant*, which is to be produced in October at Wallack's Theatre. Professor Matthews will probably take advantage of his "sabbatical," which

comes next year and spend a good part of the year in study and travel abroad.

Professor Hyslop has just completed a set of interesting experiments which are intended to corroborate or serve as a check on the experiments made by the Society of Psychical Research with Mrs. Piper. A telegraph line was put up between two buildings of the University and an operator provided at each end of the line. Each person experimented on was placed at one end of the line and asked to identify an unknown person or persons at the other end of the line by the character of the messages sent. Several incidents occurring under these circumstances were highly amusing, and the results were not without scientific value.

Bryn Mawr.

DR. JOSEPH CLARKE HOPPIN has recently been appointed to the Chair of Art and Archæology, left vacant by Mr. Richard Eliot Norton, who has accepted a permanent appointment from the American School at Rome as Director in Archæology. At the time that Mr. Norton opened the Classical Art Department at Bryn Mawr the College received a large gift to be spent in books and photographs, a most excellent collection of which has been made, a collection that, taken in connection with the famous Sauppe library, make the equipment of the Classical Department one of the best in the country:

It is not uninteresting to note that it is Dr. Hoppin who, in conjunction with his mother, has recently founded a Fellowship at the American School of Athens of the value of $1,000, to be awarded annually to some woman who has already distinguished herself in classical study.

The Graduate Club of Bryn Mawr College is continuing the work of investigation into the attitude of foreign universities toward the higher education of women, which it began two or three years ago. In 1896, as a result of this work, the *Handbook of Courses Open to Woman in British, Continental and Canadian Universities* was published, under its auspices, by The Macmillan Company, and in the following year a supplement, bringing the *Handbook* up to date, was brought out, both edited by Dr. Isabel Madison. A new edition of the *Handbook* is now in preparation, and it is hoped that it will appear in April or May, in time to assist students intending to study abroad in the summer or autumn in the choice of a university or college which will give them the opportunities they desire.

There are now few universities which rigorously close their doors to women, so that the *Handbaok* is practically a complete list of all important universities and colleges in Europe and Canada, and is the only book of the kind published in English. Its name will, therefore, be changed to the *Handbook of British, Continental and Canadian Universities*, with special mention of the courses open to women.

The *Handbook* gives a concise account of the organization of each university or college, the degrees it confers, its curriculum, its requirements for entrance, and the points in which these differ for men and women, the dates of the beginnings and endings of semesters or terms, the fees, the officials to whom enquiries may be addressed and a list of the professors and lecturers with the subjects they teach. It also forms a condensed history of recent educational movements. Items of interest for insertion in the new edition will be gladly received by the editor, Dr. Isabel Maddison, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Ohio.

MORE than ordinary interest attaches to the celebration of the seventieth birthday of Dr. Edward Orton, which occurred on March 9th. As first President of the University, as State Geologist of Ohio for many years, as a scientist of rare attainments, and as a man

of rare personal charm, Dr. Orton has always retained the admiration and the affection of the University, the community and the State. A fitting crown to his long and useful life was placed upon his brow last summer, when the American Association for the Advancement of Science made him its President, and he will preside over its deliberations when it meets in Columbus in August of this year.

The birthday celebration above-mentioned took the form of a dinner tendered Dr. Orton at the Columbus Club by his colleagues of the University Faculty. About forty gentlemen were at table. Ex-President Scott introduced the guest of the evening in a few fitting words, and Dr. Orton made a felicitous response, whose serene temper and wide sympathetic range went far to show him, in Holmes' happy phrase, "seventy years young."

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association held its annual meeting in Columbus on February 21–23. Prominent schoolmen from all parts of the country were in attendance, the sessions were crowded and enthusiastic, and the meeting was a pronounced success in every way. Naturally, the university took part in the attendance and discussions. The session of Thursday evening was held in the University Chapel, the occasion being an address by President T. C. Mendenhall, of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, on "Some Neglected Factors and Forgotten Facts." Dr. Mendenhall was formerly Professor of Physics at Ohio State University, and old friends and new listened eagerly to his address, which was a frank though good natured criticism of various defects in school management.

President Canfield and Professor F. C. Clark, of the Department of Economics and Sociology, attended the fourth annual meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, held in Chicago March 31st, and April 1st. Professor Clark read a paper on "Commercial High Schools."

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in April, several minor changes were made in the corps of instruction, and the budget was considered and given final form. The annual catalogue has at length appeared, after many vexatious delays arising from the necessary dependence on State printers, and makes a satisfactory if belated showing of the University's progress.

Along with some forty institutions of similar origin, Ohio State University held memorial services on Friday, April 14th, in honor of the late Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, who is rightly called the "father of the land-grant colleges." The exercises were held in the University Chapel, and a bust of Senator Morrill, draped in national colors, was appropriately conspicuous on the platform. Hon. W. I. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trustees, presided; and the two principal addresses were delivered by Hon. D. K. Watson, representative from the Twelfth Congressional district of Ohio, and Dr. Thomas J. Burrill, Professor of Botany at the University of Illinois. The feeling of the University may be best seen from the following telegram sent to Washington after Senator Morrill's death:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 28, 1898.

Hon. Redfield Proctor,

Washington, D. C.

Trustees, Faculty, and one thousand students of Ohio State University desire to express through you to the family of your distinguished colleague, Senator Morrill, their sympathy and condolence and to join in tribute of respect to the exalted character of the father and guardian of the national system of "Land Grant Colleges."

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN,
President Board Trustees,

The McMillin fellowship of $250, in economics, is now open to candidates;

the only restriction is that they must be graduates of this institution.

The University Library has recently been enriched by the addition of some 4,000 volumes of government reports, containing debates, texts of acts, treaties, messages, reports, etc. This notable gift was secured through the activity of Professor Knight and Secretary Cope, the latter of whom brought the matter to the personal attention of President McKinley.

Tulane.

THE examinations for the fall term of the present session of the Colleges of Tulane University closed on the 13th of January. The cause of this onachronistic extension of fall far into winter was the unavoidable delay in the opening of the University in October. By extending the winter term somewhat beyond its season, and therefore, perhaps, chilling the lap of spring a little for the undergraduate, and by saving time in many ways, the apparent loss will be fully made up.

The annual convention of the Southern Educational Association was held this year in New Orleans; and, on the last day of the meeting the sessions took place in Gibson Hall, in the University. On that day the members of the Association and of the Louisiana Teachers' Association were the guests of the University. The occasion was both pleasant and useful to those connected with the University, since it afforded them the opportunity of meeting educators from a wide territory and of exchanging views with them upon matters of mutual interest.

The Emperor of Germany has recently conferred upon Professor J. Hanno Deiler, of Tulane, the decoration of the Order of the Crown, of the third class in recognition of the value of his historical studies in reference to German immigration into America. And this is not the first time that a Tulane professor has received a foreign decoration. In 1896 Professor Alcée Fortier was named Officer d'Académie, by the French government, for his various contributions to French literature and criticism.

Tulane University is supported by the income from its endowment fund and tuition fees. More than half of the students of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, and Technology, however, are free students from the State of Louisiana. Since the University was founded and endowed by Paul Tulane, it has received some most generous gifts. Large donations aggregating more than $600,000 have been made from time to time by Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, of New York, for founding and endowing a college for young women, as a memorial to her daughter. She has added to the original plan a handsome building for the study of art, a beautiful chapel and a dormitory. In 1894, Mrs. Ida A. Richardson, a resident of New Orleans, gave the sum of $150,000 for the erection and equipment of a new building for the Medical Department. This building is a memorial to her husband, the late Dr. T. G. Richardson, for many years the Dean of the Medical Department.

It is hoped that these gifts are the harbingers of others; for much is still needed for additions to the teaching force of the University, for enlarging the equipment, and for scholarships. A large library suited to meet the ever-increasing and imperative demands of modern education is a necessity. The opportunity is excellent for some one to add his name to the honored list of the benefactors of the University now engaged in the struggle for higher education in the South.

Among recent publications by members of the faculties of Tulane, is *The Infintesimal Analysis*, Vol. I., by Dr. W. Benjamin Smith, brought out by The Macmillan Company. This volume is to be followed by two others. Professor Alcée Fortier's *Précis de l'Histoire de France*

will appear with the next month, also to be published by The Macmillan Company. Professor John R. Ficklen is soon to publish through the Werner School Book Company, *The Civil Government of Louisiana*.

McGill.

THE most recent event of considerable importance at McGill University was the Convocation of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science. The Montreal Veterinary College was established some thirty-three years ago under Duncan McEachran, Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, with the coöperation of such distinguished men as Sir William Dawson, Dr. George Campbell, a former Dean of the Faculty of Human Medicine, and others. From the first this school, owing to the advanced views on veterinary education held by its Dean and founder, made its standard high. It has always required three years' undergraduate attendance and work and matriculation examination, and this at a time when most of the schools in America were satisfied with a two years' course. From the commencement to the present the Dean, Dr. McEachran, has been the very soul of the institution, which accounts for the great success which has always attended this school. The Dean is not only a high class veterinarian, but a man who by natural gifts, education and social qualities was destined to take a high rank in any profession or walk of life. He has long been Chief Inspector of Live Stock for the entire Dominion of Canada and his advice to the government on all matters pertaining to live stock and agricultural interests has been and is of the greatest value to Canada. His duties bring him into contact with veterinarians of every class in Canada and the United States, so that he is thoroughly informed as to the exact state of education in the veterinary profession in both countries. Nine years ago the Montreal Veterinary College became the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science of McGill University, the title of V.S. formerly given being exchanged for the degree of D.V.S., though the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec still holds its own examinations and grants its license to practice in the province as before. The final examinations are conducted not only by the teachers of the College, but by a special board appointed by the Corporation of McGill University, and are of a character that tests the student thoroughly in both theory and practice. At the recent examination the proportion of men "referred" was fairly high. The reputation of the school is such as to draw men from all parts of North America and this year even from Japan. However, a critical period has now arrived in the history of the institution. In order to enable it to make the most satisfactory progress and keep up with the most advanced knowledge endowments are absolutely necessary. The enthusiasm and efficiency of its staff will not alone suffice to keep the institution to the front in the battle of progress, and it is to be hoped that some broad-minded and generous men may come forward and endow the Faculty in some similar scale to that of Applied Science.

An Alumni Association has been recently formed and held its second annual meeting in Montreal four weeks since, when it was abundantly evident that the graduates of this Faculty had lost none of their enthusiasm or loyalty either to the school or the profession. The Dean himself after visiting last year many agricultural veterinary schools in Europe published a most interesting and valuable report, and he has suggested that the establishment in the University of a school for both Agricultural and Veterinary Science would be an advanced step and of the greatest value to the entire Dominion

of Canada. It is to be hoped that this scheme may be realized at no distant date.

The reasons why this institution has been so eminently successful in the past are that on its roll of teachers are several of the Professors of Human Medicine in McGill, and that the resources of that institution have been and are available in the instruction of the students of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine.

Notes and Announcements.*

Richard Carvel by Winston Churchill, author of *The Celebrity*, will be published this month by The Macmillan Company.

Tristram Shandy, in two volumes, with notes by Mr. Walter Jerrold, has appeared in the Dent-Macmillan series of Temple Classics.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* will be published by the Messrs. Black, to be completed "before the end of the century."

A NEW novel by Mrs. Campbell-Praed, author of *Nulma, Mrs. Tregaskiss* and *Outlaw and Lawmaker* is announced for publication early in May by D. Appleton & Co. It is a picturesque tale of love-making and travel in the Orient.

D. C. HEATH & Co., publishers, Boston, have in press for immediate issue *Stille Wasser*, three representative stories by Wildenbruch, Hoffman and Krane. These are provided with notes and vocabulary by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt.

The Wild Fowl of the United States and British Possessions, by Mr. Daniel Giraud Elliot, is published by Mr. Francis P. Harper. It is a handsome volume, with many plates, intended for the guidance of the sportman and the instruction of the amateur ornithologist.

A TIMELY publication of the Doubleday & McClure Co. is the small book containing Cyrano de Bergerac's *Voyage to the Moon*, in the seventeenth century translation of Lovell, slightly corrected by comparison with the original French text. It is edited by D. Curtis Hidden Page.

MESSRS. L. C. PAGE & Co., are now the American publishers of the novels of Signor d'Annunzio, having purchased the four works hitherto bearing the imprint of Messrs. G. H. Richmond & Co., and having also arranged for the early publication of *Il Fuoco* in an English translation.

HARRY THURSTON PECK, editor of *The Bookman*, has in preparation a volume of essays, which will be brought out in the early autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. Among the subjects are *Stephen Mallarme, Honoré de Balzac, The Human Side of Tennyson*, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin in Liverpool*.

General Sherman is the title of the newest book in the Great Commanders Series, published by D. Appleton and Company. The author of this volume, General M. F. Force, a practiced writer and one of Sherman's division commanders, accompanied him in the Atlanta campaign and in the march to the sea.

IT was a happy idea to bring together into one convenient volume two such masterpieces of critical writing as Matthew Arnold's *Sweetness and Light* and the *Essay on Style* by Walter Pater. The little book containing them forms a volume of the *Miniature Series* published by The Macmillan Company.

Educational Legislation and Administration of the Colonial Governments, by Miss Elsie W. Clews, is the title of a new number in the Columbia University Series

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

of Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education. It will be published by The Macmillan Company for the Columbia University Press.

A VALUABLE reference book has been issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled *The International Year Book*. It deals with all branches of human activity, and is properly a companion volume to *The International Cyclopædia*, published by the same firm. The editor of the work is Frank Moore Colby, M. A., Professor of Economics at the University of New York.

THERE is soon to appear from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. an important book in Catholic biography. It is entitled *History of St. Vincent de Paul, Founder of the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentians) and of the Sisters of Charity*. The author is Monsignor Bougaud, Bishop of Laval, and the translation is made by the Rev. Joseph Brady, C.M., from the second French edition.

A NEW book on Dante is soon to be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled *Iconographia Dantesca*. The author is Ludwig Volkmann, who has done much to introduce the great Florentine to German readers. Dr. Volkmann is, perhaps, the first critic outside of Italy who has treated exhaustively Dante's relation to art, and has traced and analyzed the influence he has exerted in this department of the fine arts on successive generations.

EXCELLENT portraits of much-talked-about and prominent Englishmen are to be found in *English Portraits*, just out from the press of R. H. Russell. The work consist of a series of drawings on stone by Will Rothenstein. Each portrait is accompanied with a brief biographical note. The collection includes, among others, Sir Henry Irving, Thomas Hardy, William Archer, Arthur Wing Pinero, Miss Ellen Terry, Grant Allen, and Sidney Colvin.

SOME notable novels have recently been published by The Macmillan Company. *The Maternity of Harriott Wicken* by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, has received instant recognition as a very powerful piece of work. *Hugh Gwyeth*, by Beulah Marie Dix, is in its second edition within a month of its appearance. *Jesus Delaney*, by Joseph Gordon Donnelly, and *Men's Tragedies*, by R. V. Risley, are both said to be remarkable books on very different lines.

The Quest of Faith is the title of the latest book by Thomas Bailey Saunders, author of *The Life and Letters of James Macpherson*. It consists of about eight chapters upon the current philosophy of religion and will be published shortly by The Macmillan Company. As Agnosticism is the state of mind that is perhaps most generally characteristic of the present day, the first chapter deals with some of its arguments, as they are advanced by the writer who is most often regarded as its chief exponent.

IT is strange that so few writers of fiction have utilized the wealth of material which exists in the life of John Paul Jones. Perhaps the only two men of note who have availed themselves of his adventures are Cooper and Dumas, and they have used the more well-known episodes in his career. In *Richard Carvel* Mr. Winston Churchill has introduced a very careful characterization of the famous old sea-fighter. He has spent much time in original research and in the picture he has drawn he has attempted to give an exact impression of Jones' early life, based upon little-known records.

The Development of the English Novel is the title of a book by W. L. Cross, Assistant Professor of English Literature at Yale, which will be published in April by The Macmillan Company. The author's aim has been to point out the first appearance of new elements in the progress of fiction, such as the introduction of letters, history, humanitarianism and psychology, and to trace in outline the development of those new departures. To the main text are added bibliographical indications for the student, and for popular use a list of twenty-five prose-fictions logically arranged, showing in large outline the development of the English novel.

ANOTHER life of Danton is announced. This one to be published by Longmans, Green & Co., is by A. H. Beesly, author

of *The Gracchi, Marius and Sulla, Life of Sir John Franklin*, and *Ballads and Other Verses*. It may be recalled that Carlyle wrote in his *History of the French Revolution*: "Few such remarkable men have been left so obscure to us as this Titan of the Revolution," and it is not too much to say that up to the present time the obscurity has remained quite as dense. The other life of Danton referred to is by Hilaire Belloc, late scholar of Balliol College, Oxford. It was quite recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE new uniform edition of *Sketches and Studies in Italy and Greece* (imported by Scribner), by the late John Addington Symonds, is now made complete by the publication of the third volume. This volume is the richest of the three, for it includes the marvellous chapters on Siena, Perugia, and Orvieto, the subtle and sympathetic studies of Lucretius and Antinous, while from the titles of still other chapters the magic names of Amalfi, Pæstum, Capri, Syracuse, Girgenti, and Athens, meet the reader's eye. These studies are literature of a very noble sort and will bear repeated perusal. It is a great pleasure to have them all collected in the present set of dignified volumes.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have just published *The Student's Life of Paul* by George Holley Gilbert, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation in Chicago Theological Seminary, author of *The Student's Life of Jesus*. The aim of this book is threefold. First, to present the biography of the great apostle entirely apart from a study of his theological teaching. Second, to present the facts in as simple and scientific a manner as possible without comment and without rhetorical elaboration. Third, to present the material in an accessible and usable form. There are full references to Biblical sources, and abundant references to the modern literature of the subject.

SPON & CHAMBERLAIN announce the following new books: *Tables for Calculating the Discharge of Water in Pipes for Water and Power Supplies*, by A. E. Silk; Spon's *Architects' and Builders' Price Book*, by W. Young, with useful memoranda and tables; Reed's *Marine Boilers*, by Triplex, new edition, revised and enlarged; *Everyone's Guide to Photography*, containing practical directions for every branch of photographic work, by E. J. Wall, F.R.P.S. As the Institute of Electrical Engineers have decided to reduce the price of *Science Abstracts* to put it within the reach of everyone interested, from January 1, 1899, the annual subscription including index number will be one-third less than heretofore.

PROF. WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard, has, in the last few years written a number of papers on the science of teaching, which have appeared from time to time in the *Atlantic Monthly*; these, together with additional ones, are now to be brought out by Henry Holt & Co. The papers are full of amusing anecdotes, which recalls the phrase of a critic, who wished to draw a distinction between Mr. Henry James, the novelist, and Professor James. He meant, he said, the novelist who wrote like a psychologist and not the psychologist who wrote like a novelist. The titles of some of Professor James's articles are "The Child as a Behaving Organism," "The Will," "On a Certain Blindness in Human Beings," and "What Makes Life Significant."

THE series of Temple Classics, published in this country by The Macmillan Co., now numbers more than fifty volumes, forming as handsome and well-chosen a little library as could be desired. Nearly every great literature and period of literature is represented in the series, some of the latest volumes to be published being Chapman's translation of the Iliad; *The High History of the Holy Graal*, now translated for the first time from the French by Dr. Sebastian Evans; *The Little Flowers of St. Francis*, newly translated by Professor T. W. Arnold; Casaubon's translation of Marcus Aurelius; Browning's *Men and Women*; Mrs. Browning's *Aurora Leigh*; and the first two of ten volumes containing North's version of Plutarch.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD has undertaken already to write the biography of the Pope, and is now at work upon it at his beautiful residence at Sorrento. His recent work, *Ave Roma Immortalis*, has met with great favor in Vatican circles,

since it describes the sacred city in a spirit of enthusiasm and reverence. He is regarded as a biographer who will be able to write a memoir of the most statesmanlike of recent Pontiffs, which will not only have a sterling literary quality, but will also be well received by English-speaking Catholics. His relations with the Vatican are so close that he will have all the requisite facilities for obtaining secret information and completing his work with the least possible delay. This book will be published by the Macmillans in England and America.

MR. WALTER CAMP, the well-known athletic authority and writer, and Mr. Lewis S. Welch, the editor of the *Yale Alumni Weekly*, will issue about the 20th of this month through the Press of L. C. Page & Co., Boston, a comprehensive account of Yale and Yale life to be entitled *Yale, Her Campus, Class Rooms and Athletics*. The authors have been assisted in their work by the leading professors in the different departments of Yale University and the book from such reliable and authentic sources will prove of great interest and value alike to the general reader and the great number of Yale students and alumni. It will be profusely illustrated with a large number of authentic photographs together with a photogravure etched frontispiece of Yale's retiring president, Dr. Dwight.

IT is said that Mr. Maurice Hewlett, the author of those delightful books, *The Forest Lovers* and *Earthwork Out of Tuscany*, that he is looked upon as the chief authority of the time in the translation of musty old documents in Norman-French. In his experience at the Record Office he has acquired an excellent knowledge of that language. He is, by the way, the nephew of James Knowles, editor of *The Nineteenth Century*.

Mr. Hewlett has inherited his poetic talent from his father, Mr. Henry Gay Hewlett, who has published two books of verse, *A Sheaf of Verse* and *A Wayfarer's Wallet*, in the last score of years. The elder Hewlett will be remembered also as the editor of H. F. Chorley's *Autobiography* and of Chorley's *National Music of the World*.

EMILE ZOLA'S new novel *Fécondité* will appear in this country from the press of The Macmillan Company early in the fall. Editions in German, Danish, Norwegian, Italian, and Spanish will be published simultaneously with its appearance in book form here and in Paris. On the 10th of May the first installment will be printed in the columns of *L'Aurore* of Paris. In English the work will bear the title of a literal translation of its French name and be called *Fruitfulness*. It is to be the first of a series as symbolic as the Trilogy—*Lourdes*, *Rome* and *Paris*. This series will consist of the new novel and three others, *Work*, *Truth* and *Justice*. M. Zola's aim in *Fécondité* is to emphasize the importance of the home and its traditions as the only basis upon which a great nation may endure. The purity of domestic life is the keystone of power and civilization, he says.

The Making of Hawaii is the title of a book by William Fremont Blackman, Professor of Christian Ethics in Yale University, which will be published immediately by The Macmillan Company. Hardly a problem in the complex movements of the century has been absent in the compact community of Hawaii. It has been Professor Blackman's aim to give a sober and comprehensive discussion of the forces which have been at work in the social evolution of the islands. As a field for the study of some important social problems Hawaii offers unusual scope due to the blending of temperate and tropical climates, the mixing of widely different races, the contact of civilized and aboriginal people under unique conditions, and finally to the control of industries by corporations to an unusual degree, and the close juxtaposition in recent years of a very wealthy few and a very poor multitude.

The Heart of Man is the title of Professor George E. Woodberry's new book which The Macmillan Company have just published. It is a collection of papers dealing with idealism and its application in poetry and art, in politics and religion. Of these the first is a study of Sicilian landscape and history, and serves as a prologue to the other three. The second is a *New Defense of Poetry*, and analyzes the theory of art in all forms of the imagination, but especially with reference to literature, which is elaborately treated. The third paper on *Democracy*

applies these principles to politics. Another paper, *The Ride*, is a landscape study of the West, and introduces discussions of personal religion and of the place and claims of the church as a social organization. The whole volume attempts to unify the aims and practice of life, especially for the young to whom it appeals, with the purpose of enforcing the ideal elements of life in all its parts, in poetry, in civil and religious life; it is meant to be practical and at the same time to present the theory which justifies the practice.

The Philippine Islands and Round About, by Major G. J. Younghusband, author of *The Relief of Chitral* and *South Africa of To Day*, has just been published by The Macmillan Company. Read in connection with Professor Worcester's *Philippine Islands and Their People*, this book, by an Englishman, who is at the same time a keen observer, affords an interesting difference in points of view. Major Younghusband arrived in the Philippines just after the capture of Manila, and consequently takes up the account of the islands from the point where Professor Worcester leaves off. He gives an extremely interesting personal account of Aguinaldo, a description of the naval battle of Cavite, the capture of Manila, and a chapter, which should be of much interest to Americans, on the future of the Philippines. Major Younghusband was the recipient of much courtesy at the hands of the military authorities of the United States, and consequently was able to move about the islands with a freedom which has enabled him to give what is perhaps the only contemporary account of the present situation in the islands.

ONE of the most entertaining books of the season, and to a host of readers one of the most deeply interesting, is that containing Dr. Hale's reminiscences of Mr. Lowell and the persons with whom he was most closely associated. Dr. Hale was in college with Mr. Lowell and they were intimate friends. Their lives were very different, but Dr. Hale lived in the same surroundings in which Mr. Lowell spent most of his life, so that he has personal recollections of the people, the places and the affairs in which Lowell was himself largely engaged. The book might fitly have been called "Lowell and His Surroundings," or "Lowell and the Circumstances of His Life." Lowell is, of course, the hero of the book, which contains a brief review of the last fifty years in Eastern New England, from a point of view not unlike that which Lowell himself would have taken. It is a remarkably interesting group which is brought before us, and there is something peculiarly engaging in being present, so to speak, when the noble literature and the brilliant lives which we now regard with affection and reverence were illuminating a world that did not always appreciate them.

SEVERAL novel features will distinguish the "British Anthologies" which Professor Edward Arber is editing for the Oxford Press, from other collections of English verse which have appeared. The series will contain some two thousand five hundred entire poems and songs (exclusive of extracts which have been inserted sparingly), printed for the most part in large type on stout paper in crown octavo volumes, and published at a popular price. Some three hundred authors will be represented, a few for the first time in any anthology. Use has been made of the earliest and most authoritative texts, but the spelling and punctuation have been revised where necessary. Each volume will consist of three hundred pages of text, to which are added an index of first lines and authorities, and a glossary. Pains have been taken to prevent lines being turned. Each volume will be identified by its title with the chief poet of the period treated, and together with his works will be printed the compositions of his contemporaries and anonymous poems of the same date. Not one-fifth of the total, however, will be anonymous. Ten volumes have already been arranged for—The Dunbar Anthology, 1401–1508; The Surtey and Wyatt, 1509–1547; The Spenser, 1548–1591; The Shakespeare, 1592–1616; The Jonson, 1617–1637; The Milton, 1638–1674; The Dryden, 1675–1700; The Pope, 1701–1744; The Goldsmith, 1745–1774; and The Cowper Anthology, 1775–1800. Of these the Shakespeare, Jonson, and Milton volumes will be published immediately, and the remainder will follow in quick succession. Professor Arber's reputation and experience in editing reprints—his experience

extending over thirty years—are a sufficient guarantee that these Anthologies will be scholarly, and that he will avoid the pitfalls into which so many compilers of collections of verse have fallen. As an illustration of the labor spent on the volumes it may be interesting to state that no fewer than fifty-five texts have been verified at the Bodleian from sources which are not to be found in any public library in London, not excluding the British Museum. The natural grouping of the poems, the historical basis on which the volumes have been planned, the notes and glossaries, will commend these "British Anthologies" to systematic students of English literature at home and abroad, and it is hoped that the fulness, variety, and freshness of the selections will appeal to all classes of readers.—*Dial.*

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Memoirs of Pliny Earle, M.D., with Extracts from his Diary and Letters (1830–1892) and Selections from his Professional Writings (1839–1891). Edited, with a general Introduction. By F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, former Chairman of the Board of State Charities and Inspector of Charities. Boston Damrell & Upham.

Dr. Earle was a distinguished and successful alienist, and his work as such is reported by Mr. Sanborn with generous and intelligent appreciation. If this were all, the book would be mainly interesting to specialists and to those who have friends afflicted with insanity, though, even so conditioned, it would deserve general attention, the treatment of the insane being a matter of such general importance. But this is not all, and if Dr. Earle had been a man of no professional repute, his experience of travel and society, as here set down, would give the book an independent value that would justify its publication. Here are very serviceable memoirs for the future students of manners in the nineteenth century. For one thing they may, so much was Dr. Earle in Washington, do something to relieve the monotony of reference to John Quincy Adams' "Diary."

Mr. Sanborn has not done a better piece of biographical work. If it is somewhat discursive, it is far less so than his "Thoreau," and his subject is entertained more simply than in that or the S. G. Howe and Alcott books. So deeply involved was Mr. Sanborn in the anti slavery conflict that his reference to that are always interesting, though Dr. Earle's anti-slavery sentiment was very weak in proportion to his opportunities for knowing anti slavery people. The better-informed may resent some of Mr. Sanborn's footnotes as superfluous, as when he gives a sketch of Daniel Webster; but if he errs in this direction, it is on the right side. The ignorance of the general reader is more easily underrated than exaggerated. A very real exaggeration is that where Dr. Samuel G. Howe is spoken of as "the chief philanthropist of a philanthropic age." * * *

There is an appendix containing some of Dr. Earle's most interesting papers, and extracts from others.—*Nation.*

Letters from Japan. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "A Chapter of Accidents." The Macmillan Company.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser's *Letters from Japan* will easily take a high place among the best books on the subject. The author, as wife of the British Minister to Japan, had unusual opportunities and advantages for knowing the country thoroughly. A resident for several years makes her knowledge something vastly different from that of the ordinary writer of travel impressions. That she has literary aptness had already been proved by her successful novels But all the qualifications named, excellent as they are, are slight in comparison with the fact that Mrs. Fraser from the beginning approached Japanese life with an open mind and a broad human sympathy. Nowhere else do we get so closely into touch with the actual Japanese men and women —yes, and children, too—as in this book. Other writers have told us of the art of Japan, of her quaintness of customs, of her wonderful history, but Mrs. Fraser, while not neglecting these phases, has a simple and direct way of showing us how the Japanese act and work and think, which is thoroughly fresh and satisfying. The description of a children's Christmas party, for instance, is altogether delightful. The glimpses of imperial and court life are graphic. The account of the political and social situation following the promulgation of the Constitution is enlightening. The appreciation of Japanese love of art and flowers is graceful and charming. The description of home life is such as only a woman could give. In short, the book is throughout thoroughly enjoyable, is sane and unprejudiced in its attitude, and is quite free on the

one hand from sentimental enthusiasm, on the other from cynical superciliousness. The two volumes are handsomely printed and bound; the illustration is profuse, is not at all conventional, and, though not equal in technical perfection, is uniformly interpretative of country and people. —*The Outlook.*

Greek Tragedy in the Light of Vase Paintings. By John H. Huddilston. The Macmillan Company.

Professor John H. Huddilston's recent volume on "The Attitude of the Greek Tragedians Toward Art" is now followed by *Greek Tragedy in the Light of Vase Paintings* (Macmillan), showing the other side of the question. As the earlier treatise collected all the passages in Greek tragedy where the poet shows familiarity with the potter's art, so the latter one attempts to trace the effect of tragedy upon conception and treatment of subject by the vase decorator. It is interesting to note that Sophocles, whose dramas contain fewest allusions to pottery or comparisons drawn from the industry, is also, according to Dr. Huddilston's theory, the poet who least influenced the designs of later potters. The greater popularity of the works of Æschylus and Euripides in furnishing subjects for illustration he atributes to their greater creative power; the scenes as treated by Sophocles are less original. One feels that *Greek Tragedy in the Light of Vase Paintings* will have greater interest for archæologists than for students of tragedy, in spite of the author's hope, expressed in the preface, that his work will appeal to the latter class. More important for vase painting than for tragedy is an understanding of the relation between them. We may think that at times Dr. Huddilston has fallen into the temptation of assuming parallelism of tragic scene and vase painting where none exists, or of attributing the frequency of a design to the great popularity of a poem, when really it was due to the conventionalizing of a scene by the potters themselves, or to their tendency to duplicate patterns. But one must appreciate the painstaking scholarship that the book represents, and must be grateful for some admirable reproductions of Greek vases. Such reproductions are all too rare, and every fresh addition is welcome. —*Dial.*

The Play of Animals. By Karl Groos. Translated by Elizabeth L. Baldwin. D. Appleton & Co.

This is a translation of the excellent work of Professor Groos which appeared in 1896, under the title, *Die Spiele der Thiere*, and has since become both a manual and a text-book for those who see in the play of animals something more than the dissipation of surplus energy; who perceive the hand of natural selection in the molding and development of instinct; and who interpret the various psychological processes of man in the same light of descent in which the comparative anatomist interprets the complicated mechanism of certain somatic structures. The present is practically a revised edition of the original work, for the author and the translator have added a considerable amount of material which the development of comparative psychology has recently produced. Professor Baldwin has prepared an editor's preface, which adds materially to the value of the work, and doubtless will be consulted frequently by the reader. The book will be welcome to students both of biology and physiology, and the general reader will find it an interesting treatment of a scientific subject, presented without bewildering technicalities, and in a most pleasing style.—*Philosophical Review.*

Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature. By Joseph Texte. The Macmillan Company.

M. Joseph Texte's *Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature* has almost a timely interest at this moment when the Anglo-Saxon spirit has taken on its most aggressive form, and the English-speaking peoples are unconsciously thinking of themselves as apart, in a certain sense, from the other races; for this volume is not only a study of Rousseau, but it is also a comprehensive examination of the literary relations between France and England during the eighteenth century, and a record, therefore, of an interchange of influence between northern and southern Europe, between the Teutonic and Latin genius. Such studies as this are among the most significant contributions to current historical literature, and among the most suggestive. They inevitably carry the mind on to a larger synthesis than that which is made by the consideration of the literature or art of a singly related group of races, by showing clearly that the intellectual life of the world cannot, in any real sense, know race lines. The great literatures are continually reacting upon one another through all manner of subtle influences, the northern modifying the southern, and the southern in turn modifying the northern. In this volume M. Texte exhibits Rousseau as the interpreter of the northern literatures to France by pointing out very clearly the great influence of English literature, history and philosophy upon Rousseau. When Rousseau began to write, English influence had become a great power; and the English spirit was especially attractive to the group of men, of whom Rousseau was one, who were trying, through one avenue or another, to escape from the tyranny of the old régime. "The Englishman," wrote one of these men, "never bows his head to the yoke which the majority of men bear without a murmur, but prefers freedom, however stormy, to tranquil dependence. M. Texte dedicates his book to M. Brunetière; and the influence of the distinguished critic is seen throughout this volume. It was Brunetière who said that it

would be well to subordinate the history of individual literatures to the general history of the literature of Europe. This volume is a study in this direction. It is divided into three books; the first devoted to "The Influence of England upon France before the time of Rousseau"; the second to "Jean-Jacques Rousseau and English Literature," with special reference to Richardson; and the third to "Rousseau and the Influence of England during the Latter Half of the Eighteenth Century."—*The Outlook.*

Andrew Jackson and His Times. By Charles H. Peck. Harper & Bros.

In a volume of 470 pages entitled *The Jacksonian Epoch* (Harpers), a creditable attempt is made by Mr. Charles H. Peck to give a critical survey of the political history of the United States from the Presidential candidacy of Jackson to the accession of Tyler. There is no doubt that the period treated is one of the most suggestive and dramatic in our history. It marks the full development of American political methods and presents the most distinguished group of public men ever brought together in this country. It is true, as the author says in his preface, that general histories, however useful, subordinate men to events, while biographies are apt to magnify individuals and to give their environment an inadequate portrayal. Mr. Peck's aim is to combine the historical and biographical methods so as to present a lifelike picture of an animated political era.

The book begins with an account of Jackson's Semirole campaign, which had a decisive effect on his political relations to Henry Clay, and, we might add, to Calhoun. There is no doubt that, in some of his acts, and notably in the execution of two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, Jackson exceeded his instructions and violated international law. The order, moreover, to take St. Augustine, given by him to General Gaines, would, had it been carried out, have prevented the peaceable cession of the Floridas by Spain to the United States. Consequently, this order was countermanded, and the posts which Jackson had seized were restored to Spain. But so great was the General's popularity that the Administration did not venture to censure him. It is now known, however, that Calhoun, Secretary of War in Monroe's Cabinet, and Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, advocated censure and that J. Q. Adams, Secretary of State, alone defended the General. The outcome of the discussion was that the Cabinet verbally approved of Jackson's course on the ground that it was necessary, under the circumstances, but proceeded to disavow it in fact. When Congress met, resolutions were proposed censuring Jackson in the House of Representatives, and they were supported by Henry Clay in two speeches, one of which, delivered on Jan. 17, 1819, is reported. The resolutions were rejected, and Clay's attack upon Jackson proved to be the most far reaching and calamitious of his political mistakes. The long feud between Jackson and Clay dated from the delivery of this speech.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Dawn of Reason: or Mental Traits in the Lower Animals. By James Weir, Jr., M.D., author of "The Psychical Correlation of Religious Emotion and Sexual Desire." The Macmillan Co.

Dr. Weir has written a thoughtful treatise on the evolution of mind in the sub human species. He begins with the very lowest organisms in which the line of demarcation between conscious and unconscious, or vegetative, mind can be traced. Then, passing to the sense impressions in lower animals, he discusses those of touch, taste, smell, sight, and develops the familiar argument from environment. Conscious determination Dr. Weir describes as "the basic mental operation upon which is reared that complex psychical structure which is to be found in the higher animals, and especially in man—the highest product of evolutionary development." By conscious volition Dr. Weir does not mean the "consciousness" of the three-year-old child who recognizes the *ego*. This ego knowledge, while present in such of the higher animals as the dog, monkey, horse and cat, is by no means an element in the psychical make-up of the lower animals. But consciousness, so far as volition or choice is concerned, enters into the mentality of creatures very low in the scale. The difference between instinct and reason is thus illustrated: "The hen which sits three weeks on a china eggs is influenced by blind impulse—instinct; while the turkey which discovers the eggs of her rival in her nest, and destroys them, is directed by something infinitely higher—by reason." Judging wholly from the evidence, Dr. Weir concludes that mind in the lower animals is precisely the same in kind as in man, and that though instinct clearly directs many actions, intelligent ratiocination performs an important rôle. * * *

The material collected in this book is very largely original. It is well sifted and, on the whole, reliable. The conclusions on conscious determination, memory, æstheticism, reason and letisimulation are in the main those of the most advanced psycho physicists of the day. The method of treatment is obviously that which properly belongs to every scientific procedure. The author rightly believes that metaphysics has no place in the problems of physiological psychology, and he, therefore, refrains consistently from reference thereto. The evidences of mental action are thrown into clear, brief and lucid form, while the general deductions are founded on useful and, in the main, verifiable experimentation.—*The Churchman.*

The Letters of Petrarch. By Professor J. H. Robinson and H. W. Rolfe. G. P. Putnam's Sons

It is pleasant to see a book that bears so plain

a witness to the widening interests of American historical scholarship as these "Letters." With the exception of the treatment accorded to Petrarch's life and writings in the course of Mr. Symond's classic work on the Renaissance, there has been nothing in English worthy of notice for those who desire to acquaint themselves with one of the most attractive figures of mediæval literary history. The selections made from the voluminous correspondence of Petrarch with his contemporaries are such as will appeal most to the general reader. They are translated smoothly and idiomatically. The accompanying chapters of elucidations are written from the sympathetic standpoint of writers who appreciate the value of the study they have themselves made, and who spare no effort to make others share their classic interest. Petrarch, like Pliny, was a letter writer who wrote for effect and for publication. The artificial tone and conscious effort are oftentimes tedious. One wishes that there were a closer hold on reality, and an absence of verbiage would be a relief. But in any case it is practically impossible to comprehend the great humanistic movement which preceded the Reformation unless one can get at close quarters with a character of the type of Petrarch. Even his conventionalities of diction are instinctive of the mental attitude of an age which was full of stirring movement, intellectual and moral. He copied slavishly the models of classic antiquity, but this very trait explains much that puzzles and confuses us in those times where the faded interests of the ecclesiastical world ceased to direct all the lines of human activity.—*Churchman.*

Life of General George Gordon Meade. By Richard Meade Bache. Henry T. Coates & Co.

Mr. Richard Meade Bache's *Life of General George Gordon Meade* (Philadelphia, Henry T. Coates & Co.) is one of the best military biographies we have read for a long time. It is written with technical knowledge and in a most impartial spirit. Naturally, General Meade's side is taken in certain of those controversies that seem unfortunately always to follow in the wake of great military achievements, but there is no hyperbolical eulogy, nor does Mr. Bache go out of his way to disparage Meade's rivals. We wish he had been fuller in his treatment of the claim that captured despatches made Meade determined to fight the third day's battle at Gettysburg, but one cannot have everything, and one should at least be very grateful for this excellent book.—*The Churchman.*

The Development of English Thought. A Study of Economic Interpretation of History. By Professor Simon N. Patten, University of Pennsylvania. The Macmillan Company.

This is a book of insight, originality, and power. As to the pains the author has taken to present his thought in the clearest and most natural way, there can hardly be too warm commendation. The aim is to set forth a particular theory of history, but this is done with constant reference to concrete illustrations. There is no attempt to present a full history of the facts, but only such salient features of each epoch as may best indicate the trend of events and help to explain them.

How the peculiar and changing economic conditions in England during the last 300 years have affected the development and course of English thought, and so the English character is what the author has striven to make clear.

What is perhaps most remarkable about the general treatment of the subject is the breadth of view kept in mind—having constant regard to the higher moral, religious and intellectual aspects of English life quite as much as its more material characteristics. But the writer is no materialist. His evolution is not of that sort. He recognizes alike action and reaction, with a large determining measure of spiritual freedom. While frankly recognizing the facts of Christianity, he takes pains to show how these facts coöperate with the conditioning economic facts in modifying at once the course of English thought and of English life.

In the table of contents, which covers no less than eighteen pages, the author gives a complete digest of the whole treatise, and this is most admirably done. Professor Patten's style is remarkable also for its lucidity, simplicity and manly strength. Though the author's particular inferences may often seem unwarranted, his survey of English thought along the lines of English economic history is full of interest. It is decidedly one of the best written and most thoughtful of recent books.—*Chicago Tribune.*

No. 5 John Street. By Richard Whiteing. The Century Company.

Mr. Whiteing has achieved the difficult task of making a slum novel pleasant to read. Partly this is because *No. 5 John Street* is not exactly a novel, but a kind of pictorial study with meditative notes. This mode of treating the life in one of London's most squalid corners has the advantage of excluding the melodramas of crime and misery which most novelists seem to think necessary when working in this field. Murders occur in John Street, we are given to understand, but Mr. Whiteing's main object has been to give a series of impressions, from which one may draw a moral or not so long as one recognizes his pages as faithful to the general aspect of poverty-stricken life. One of the poor women in this book dies from the effect of poison taken into her system during her hours of work in a factory, and to the extent of this episode the author may be said to have made a tract out of a piece of fiction. There is a horrible situation at the end, too, in which the death of another woman, the poisoned worker's friend, is brought about by the explosion of a bomb in the

hands of Azrael, an anarchist with whom she grapples in the effort to prevent him from wrecking the house of a millionaire. But these touches of drama do not give the book a plot, nor is there any very elaborate philosophy implied in the grim conclusion to which the author is driven by his study of the social sickness of the time. The pictorial quality in this book, the sense of a spectacle observed, would ordinarily seem cynical, but the work is pervaded by a vein of kindly humor; the atmosphere is sordid, but it is shot with gleams of wholesome light. Our author has not allowed himself to feel crushed in the presence of tragic poverty; he does not allow his reader to be crushed either, and in that healthy attitude lies a good deal of strength. *No. 5 John Street* is full of misery but it is a good book.—*Tribune*, N. Y.

Temple Classics. New Volumes. The Macmillan Company.

Of six new volumes in the rapidly growing series of *Temple Classics* two contain the old French "Book of the Holy Grail," translated with an epilogue summarizing its literary history by Dr. Sebastian Evans, who has a new theory of the origin of this work that places it in the second decade of the thirteenth century, which would put this saga among the oldest, if it be not indeed the original, of all the legends of the Grail. Two further volumes contain Chapman's "Homer," a fifth is a translation by T. W. Arnold of the ever fragrant "Little Flowers of St. Francis," and the last the translation of Marcus Aurelius published by Casaubon in 1634. It is sufficient to say of these editions that all alike are accurate, cheap and charming.—*Churchman.*

Hand-Book of Metallurgy. By Dr. Carl Schnable. Translated by Henry Lewis, M.A. Vol. I., Copper, Lead, Silver, and Gold. Vol. II, Zinc, Cadmium, Mercury, Bismuth, Tin, Antimony, Arsenic, Nickel, Cobalt, Platinum, Aluminum. London and New York, The Macmillan Company. 927 illustrations.

It is a curious fact that there does not exist in the English language a single complete treatise on metallurgy. There are, indeed, a number of smaller text books, mainly adapted for the use of students, which cover the entire field, but make no pretension to describing it with any thoroughness or detail. Such being the position in regard to the literature of the subject, the translator has rendered the English speaking metallurgist a distinct service in translating the most recent and exhaustive work on the subject in any language, from the pen of an eminent metallurgical authority. The book gives a complete account of the metallurgical treatment of every one of the metals ordinarily employed, together with the recent improvements in the art, not neglecting the scientific principles underlying each process; and it is illustrated by examples drawn from actual practice in various parts of the world. The author's travels have been extensive, which results in his experience being very great, and, of course, amply qualifying him for his task. After a careful examination of the two volumes, we feel we can safely say that it is one of the most important contributions ever made to metallurgical literature. The matter is so condensed as to be readily available, and there would have been no difficulty whatever in extending it over several additional volumes. The illustrations are numerous, well selected, and admirably executed, and serve to elucidate the text in an excellent manner. The index pleases us particularly.—*The Scientific American.*

Democracy: A Study of Government. By James H. Hyslop. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Should all those who have like feelings concerning our politics accept Professor Hyslop's proposals, we might soon look for better times. Undoubtedly, a very general feeling of distrust and apprehension prevails, which is reflected in a steady stream of criticism and complaint. But of this Professor Hyslop thinks we have had more than enough. It is high time that something positive and constructive should be proposed. Wearied, then, "with the perpetual grumbling which is either unable to see a way out of the confusion, or too cynical and hopeless to try an escape," he has ventured to offer for debate a complete system of government which is neither a reaction towards monarchy nor an acceptance of the *status quo*. It is, of course, an ideal system that is proposed, but it is an ideal to be kept steadily in mind when practical measures of reform are undertaken.

Because of the weariness of criticism to which Professor Hyslop refers, most readers will turn at once to that part of his book entitled "Practical Remedies," and we can follow their example without inconvenience. This we may do, because the major premise of the argument is simply that reform must come through the honesty and intelligence of the officers of the government. The problem is to secure such officers, and the solution is to be found in the limitation of the suffrage. In order to establish the proposition that the possession of property tends to make the citizen demand honesty and intelligence in his rulers, Professor Hyslop frankly denies the existence of such a demand on the part of the "proletariat," and exposes the fallacy of supposing that any educational test can establish the existence of virtue in those who pass it. Experience has shown that such tests are of no value in determining the political intelligence of an electorate. On the other hand, Professor Hyslop labors earnestly to prove that the possession of wealth, or the "economic criterion," is a test of such virtue as qualifies for civic rights and duties. His reasoning is clear and strong: but it is unfortunate for his argument that he should not have sought historical confirmation of his contention.

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Students of political science will probably be more attracted by Professor Hyslop's broad historical generalizations than by his practical suggestions. He calls attention to the influence of religious beliefs and philosophical theories on the development of civil government, finding in the growth of monism in religion and philosophy the cause or concomitant of the conception of universal empire. We fail to understand how the dominion of the polytheistic and unphilosophical Romans is explained by this theory; but, without arguing that point, we may say that the author's conclusions are extremely pregnant, if not profound. Altogether his book is an exceptionally racy, vigorous and compact review of political evolution, and it well deserves the attention, not only of students, but also of that conservative middle class whose prosperity implies the general welfare.—*The Nation.*

History of Physics in its Elementary Branches; including the Evolution of Physical Laboratories. By Florian Cajori, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company.

This history is intended mainly for the use of the students and teachers of physics. The writer is convinced that some attention to the history of science helps to make it attractive, and that the general view of the development of the human intellect obtained by reading the history of science is in itself stimulating and liberalizing. Strange to say, there is little literature in English upon the history of physics, although there is abundant biographical material of such men as Faraday. The volume before us is a most valuable contribution to the subject and is a serious work, the pages simply bristling with footnotes of authorities. This is, however, a very good fault. —*Scientific American.*

Hugh Gwyeth: A Roundhead Cavalier By Beulah Marie Dix. The Macmillan Company.

The scene of this stirring story is the perturbed England of the Stuarts and Oliver Cromwell, and its picturesque young hero mainly differs from the men about him by bringing the advantages of a Roundhead training into a Cavalier environment. Brought up in the straight ways of Puritanism by his grandfather, The Master of Oldesworth, the lad (Hugh Gwyeth), whose young mother had early passed away, supposes himself an orphan until the fact is accidentally revealed to him that his father, Colonel Alan Gwyeth, a soldier of fortune, is fighting valiantly on the side of the King Against the earnest protest of his grandfather, and understanding that by the step he is forever cutting himself off from his childhood's home, the boy sets out to find his father. On this quest he meets with many thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes, discovers Colonel Gwyeth, only to be at first brutally repulsed and disowned, but luckily wins and keeps the steadfast friendship of Richard Strangewayes, a gentleman and a man of honor. The world treats our young claimant on its favor with singular harshness, but the Roundhead stratum of firmness and strength makes a good foundation for Cavalier chivalry and dare-devil valor, and Hugh bears himself gallantly through all vicissitudes, and arrives at distinction in the end of the tale.

The element of love is very lightly touched upon, and is entirely subordinate to that of filial devotion, while the fearless courage of the youthful Cavalier is set in strong contrast with the meanness of some of his Roundhead relations. The Master of Oldesworth is a very striking figure, and the story is valuable for young people as an introduction to the history of a period in England pregnant with great issues in the development of the nation's freedom. For those readers who enjoy the breakneck pace of the later romanticists, as shown by Weyman, Conan Doyle and others, a dramatic narrative of this sort has a certain attractiveness. The author seems not to have made up her own mind very clearly about the character of Hugh's father, and, consequently, her readers are left in much doubt as to whether he was worth the trouble that first and last he cost his boy. Colonel Gwyeth is, however, a man insensible to fear, and true bravery has a redemptive quality which compels admiration wherever exhibited—a quality indispensable, indeed, in the outfit of a rough rider in Prince Rupert's day. Throughout the story, whatever the situation, one is continually impressed by the commendable purity of the work, and the tonic and bracing quality of its atmosphere —*Literature.*

West African Studies. By Mary H. Kingsley. With Illustrations and Maps. The Macmillan Company.

When a traveller contemplates an incursion into dark, dirty and extremely uncivilized regions, such as, for example, the West Coast of Africa, he gets together all manner of tools, weapons, medicines and impedimenta generally. He should take a leaf out of Miss Kingsley's book. "Take with you, above all things," she seems to say, "a temperament." Her investigations have been vastly facilitated, no doubt, by the expedients due to the obviously practical turn of her mind, but the thing that has most helped her, and that does most to make her recollections readable, is a strong sense of humor. West Africa is, to speak candidly, one of the dreariest places in the world Miss Kingsley's joyous temperament has enabled her to see the bright side of the region and to save it from being, in a book, an infinite bore. When she published her "Travels in West Africa," an amorphous, haphazard, but entirely fascinating book, about three years ago, we observed that, in spite of the repellant character of her theme, the world would go on reading her so long as she cared to write. This new volume proves that our confidence in her was not misplaced, and we feel

tolerably sure of the public. No one with a sympathy for pluck and high spirits could remain indifferent to this artless narrative.

Miss Kingsley's rule would appear to be "light-hearted acquiescence in everything that turns up." She has a boundless curiosity—of the healthy, self respecting sort—and she throws convention to the winds. * * * Among all readers, whether English or American, her wise, shrewd, humorous and vivid narrative is sure to be found delightful Through her gifts as a traveller and a writer she lifts her book far above the plane on which such studies of little-known regions of the earth are usually composed.—*N. Y Tribune.*

Memoirs of the Duc de Saint-Simon. Translated by Katharine Wormeley. Hardy, Pratt & Co.

The Memoirs of the Duc de Saint-Simon, the opening volumes in the "Versailles Historical Series," with which the new publishing house of Hardy, Pratt & Co. starts on what we hope may be a long and prosperous career, form a noteworthy first offering to come from any firm, while, translations as they are, they mark an event in letters. These famous memoirs, completed in the early half of the eighteenth century, have only recently appeared in anything like a complete form, and Miss Katharine Wormeley's fine translation is the first to put them within reach of English readers. Yet already they elbow other memoirs from the shelf to claim, by their robust virtues, the place of preferment. "There is but one Saint Simon," Sainte Beuve, a man of equal vigor and discernment, has declared of him, and sums him up by saying, "He is not a book; he is a world." The memoirs deal with what is conceded to be the most fascinating phase in all French history, the times of Louis XIV., with the doings of royalty in public and private, with the court intrigues and state secrets of that day, and especially did Saint Simon set himself to delineating with unfaltering frankness the real characters of those whose names he knew well would live when he should be done with journals. "Until his work appeared," wrote Sainte-Beuve, "no one suspected the interest, the life, the moving and ever-varying drama afforded by the scenes and events of the court, the marriages, the deaths, the sudden changes; the habitual daily living, the hopes, the disappointments reflected on innumerable countenances, not one of which resembled another; the flux and reflux of contending ambitions animating more or less visibly all those personages, and the groups or knots formed among them in that vast gallery of Versailles, pell-mell apparently, but which, thanks to him, are no longer confused, yielding henceforth to our eyes their combinations and contrasts. Until Saint-Simon men had but glimpses and slight sketches of all that; he was the first to give, with infinite detail, one vast impression of the whole. If any one has made it possible to repopulate Versailles, and to do so without mental weariness, it is he. To him must be applied what Buffon said of the earth in the spring-time; his memoirs "swarm with life." At the same time he produces a singular effect in relation to the times and reigns which he does not include; if rising from his pages we open a volume of history, or even of memoirs, we find the record thin and pale and poor; every epoch which has not its Saint Simon seems deserted, mute, uncolored; there is something, I know not what, uninhabited about them; we feel and regret that which is lacking, that which is not transmitted in them."

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These four volumes of the memoirs, for which all that is possible in the way of fine book making has been done, comprise but a portion of the original twenty, but they hold the cream of the whole, and bring within readable compass a work of magnificent scope.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Cruise of the Cachelot. By Frank T. Bullen D. Appleton & Co.

No one can read this book and close it without feeling that he has just read one of the few great books that will ever be written about the sea It at once takes its place alongside "Tom Cringle's Log," "Two Years Before the Mast," and "On Many Seas." Mr. Bullen began life as an urchin in the streets of London and ultimately became first mate of a merchantman. Like Mr. Hamblen, who wrote "On Many Seas," he is to a large extent self educated, which is another way of saying that he knows what he is talking about. He gives a personal narrative of his life as a sailor before the mast in an American whaler during a cruise of three years in which the ship circumnavigates the globe.

Apart altogether from the charm of the book for a man who loves the sea, it is in its way an exhaustive monograph on the art of whaling. This latter view of it is, however, one which is of minor importance. It is the life, the smell of the hot rigging, the foul air of the fo'castle, the hiss of the hail on the seething water, the grunt of the boat steerer as he drives his harpoon in, which concerns us; and here Mr Bullen has drawn with an unrivalled skill. He has mastered a style which gains impetuosity as his descriptions become more graphic and vigorous, and in some chapters his narrative of the excitement of the chase is intense. Rudyard Kipling says he "knows no book which equals it in its deep sea wonder and mystery," and no one who knows the ways of the ocean can disagree with him. It is the work of a thorough sportsman; a book which will live so long as men seek danger and face it for the very love of it. It is the work of an able seaman, the breath of whose life is the breath of the ocean, and whose sentences sometimes roll and plunge like a ship under full sail. As a story it is clean. The author has skillfully avoided the

use of profanity, at the expense of verisimilitude in some slight degree, and it is a book which can therefore be placed in the hands of a boy, who will get as much pleasure out of it, from his own point of view, as his elders from theirs. —*Book Reviews.*

Ashes of Empire. By Robert W. Chambers New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co.

This novel is the third of a notable series dealing with the Franco-Prussian war and Commune—of which *Lorraine* is the first and *The Red Republic* is the second. The present work, though written last, really comes between, being the middle one of the series. As *Lorraine* begins with the gathering of the war clouds and ends with the battle of Sedan, so the new story, *Ashes of Empire*, begins with the oncoming of the siege of Paris and ends with its war sick surrender.

Both the stories preceding this in the order of publication were so strong and spirited as to justify high expectation of the volume which was to follow, but neither of them, good as they are, gave promise of the fineness, the delicate beauty of the present work. It is quite true that the ghastly, horrible environment of the story would seem at first glance to preclude fineness, delicacy and beauty, but, in fact, the blackness of the background brings the exquisite story into higher relief. The spirit of France's finest literary art finds expression in the conception and the description of the poor little home on the ramparts of Paris, the quaint old bird shop—the monkey and the lioness—among the birds and the two girls, as unworldly and as helpless as the birds. They are all fluttering and trembling together when the cannon of the siege begins to roar, and when the two young men—war correspondents—chance to find the little house and take up their abode therein. The argument of the story is as old as human nature, but it has rarely been better told. The character drawing is as fine and sharp as etching, and again, as happens in life as in fiction, it is the more fallible who are most lovable. It is the erring, too, who hold the interest and sympathy most closely throughout. And yet the tone of the work is of the highest, and wholesome as well as tender.

The story, indeed, stands by itself, but its historical setting is finely wrought out. Some of the descriptions of the scenes and events of that time will be remembered; the work is altogether a memorable one.—*Bookman.*

Bird World. By Josephine H. Stickney and Ralph Hoffmann. Ginn & Co.

This book is designed for use as a school reader for intermediate grades. It contains some seventy odd chapters most of which treat briefly of the commoner birds while others deal with various phases of bird life or bird structure. Thus there was chapters on "The Coming of the Birds," "Bird Homes," "How Young Birds Get Fed," "About Birds' Toes," "Birds' Bills," etc. The material has been carefully selected and seems well adapted to interest children in bird-study. The author has done wisely in securing the coöperation of a practical ornithologist and Mr. Hoffman's name on the title page of her work is a guarantee of its freedom from serious faults. The book is profusely illustrated by ten full-page drawings by Mr. Thompson, eight half-tone color-photographs of mounted birds, pen and ink outlines of birds' wings, bills, feet, tails etc.. cuts from the publications of the Department of Agriculture and other illustrations from *The Osprey*, including several drawings by Mr. Fuertes.

An appendix gives a color key to fifty common birds, and lists of common birds grouped according to their local distribution and whether beneficial or injurious, etc.—F. M. Chapman in *The Auk.*

When Knighthood was in Flower, or, The Love Story of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor, the King's Sister, and Happening in the Reign of His August Majesty, King Henry VIII. By Edwin Caskoden (Charles Major). The Bowen-Merrill Company.

History tells us that Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, a valiant knight of the time of King Henry VIII., was sent to France to bring home the widowed French Queen, Mary Tudor, sister of Henry, and that he married her. Tradition has added many details to the record and by a judicious and masterly exploitation of both history and tradition Mr. Charles Major, a lawyer living in Shelbyville, Ind., has created what we should call, for lack of a fitter expression, an historical drama of real power. The work is as free as possible from the various tricks and artificialities so common in attempts of this kind, but its simplicity is its strength. It is a plain, straightforward tale of life, not without occasional crudities of diction, not always faultless when tried by accepted standards of literary construction, but yet, after all deductions have been made, a book of rare merits. As a character study Mr. Major's delineation of Mary Tudor is remarkable, but the author deserves quite as much praise for his unusual success in surrounding all his characters with what is technically known as the "atmosphere" of their times. This is what gives the work its wonderful unity and consistency—qualities obviously lacking in so many would-be "historical" novels. None but a devoted student of English history could have produced such an effect. One hesitates to class Mr. Major's effort with the romances of Anthony Hope; it reminds us rather of the genius of Sir Walter Scott, and without going back to Scott it would not be easy to find its equal in its particular field. Assuredly, the spirit of romanticism is not dead.—*Review of Reviews.*

The Lesson of Popular Government. By Gamaliel Bradford. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company.

The title of Mr. Bradford's rather formidable

two volume work would seem to indicate that it is intended to point a moral or make an argument, rather than to present a treatise on government in the scientific spirit. Mr. Bradford for a great many years has been writing pithy letters to newspapers in Boston and New York, arguing in favor of the admission of members of the President's Cabinet to the chambers of Congress for active participation in the discussion of matters affecting their several executive departments There is, of course, something to be said in favor of that suggestion, while there is also a great deal to be said against it That it would work any profound change, either for better or for worse, in our government is scarcely to be believed. Mr. Bradford seems to have committed himself to his thesis first, and to have made his research and inquiry subsequently, not so much for the purpose of testing the value of his theory as for the purpose of elaborating his argument. When once the reader is warned that Mr. Bradford's book is strongly colored by his preconceived theories, it is a pleasure to say that it is a most readable and creditable contribution to the literature of contemporary politics, in both the larger and more restricted sense of the word, and that, whether or not it makes converts to Mr. Bradford's way of thinking, it must take an important place in the literature of those able and strongly sustained discussions that are always so earnestly to be encouraged as needful to the wholesome life and progress of a democracy.—*Review of Reviews.*

Life and Public Services of Edwin M. Stanton. By George C. Gorham. Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

The long expected biography of Lincoln's great war Minister is before us in two large octavo volumes, collectively termed *Life and Public Services of Edwin M. Stanton*, by George C. Gorham (Houghton, Mifflin & Company). This book contains a sketch of Mr. Stanton's early life, his professional career and his general characteristics, but, as his claims upon the respect and gratitude of his countrymen rest chiefly upon the part which he took in the preservation of the Union, his biographer's main purpose is to present the record of his relation to the civil war and to mark the place in history to which his services to the country entitle him. It will be remembered that his public life was brief, embracing as it did only the secession winter of 1860–61, three years of the civil war (1862–65) and three years of the reconstruction struggle which followed it. When he died in 1869 the passions provoked by the war of the rebellion were at the highest, and the hour had not yet come for a fair estimate of Stanton. The lapse of thirty years, however, and a revival of national pride and patriotic feeling have extinguished the violent animosities of that period, and the wounds thus healed are in no danger of being reopened by such a narrative as is needed to illustrate Stanton's work and the motives that inspired it. We think that the biographer is justified in his belief that now the judgment of all Americans who rejoice in the possession of a reunited country will recognize the patriotic services of the great Secretary of War by whom the outcome of the struggle which involved the dismemberment of the country was, to so large an extent, determined.

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It is admitted by Mr. Gorham that the materials for a just and full narrative of Mr Stanton's public life do not exist. In the very nature of the case, his most important daily work during the war left no record behind him. Mr. Stanton kept no diary, nor did he in any manner concern himself as to what should be said of him, either by his contemporaries or posterity. The great mass of papers left behind him contain no suggestion of any contribution to a biography. It is, therefore, a task of much more than ordinary difficulty which the author of this work has undertaken, and he deserves the highest credit for the skill, industry and efficiency with which it has been performed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

How Music Developed. By W. J. Henderson. F. A. Stokes Co.

Mr. Henderson's book is a critical and explanatory account of the growth of modern music Some of its chapters are on the evolution of the piano and piano-playing, the sonata, evolution of the orchestra, chamber music, oratorio, Handel and Bach, Italian, French and German opera, etc. There is little original research, but a vast amount of traditional information presented in a much more lucid and direct style than is usually to be found in books on musical form and history. One of the strange opinions advanced is that "Rossini was not a musical genius" The author of "William Tell" was certainly a genius, but he usually squandered his gift in an unworthy manner, a victim of fashion. Probably the best chapter in the book is that on Wagner, and here the discussion of the device of leading motives is particularly worth reading. It is a common error to suppose that a listener cannot appreciate Wagner's music-dramas without committing to memory all the names of the leading motives devised by Hans von Wolzogen. Mr. Henderson shows, on the contrary, that "it does not even matter whether he knows that there are any leading motives at all."—*Nation.*

Early Letters of George William Curtis to John S. Dwight. Brook Farm and Concord. Edited by George Willis Cooke. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Cooke's part of this book is a description of Brook Farm and the life of its dreamers there and at Concord. It is extremely interesting in its substance and attractive in style, charmingly prefacing and introducing the forty-one letters written by George William Curtis in the heyday of youth. These letters are valuable chiefly for the light they turn upon the admirable character of Curtis himself and upon the inner

workings of the spirit of Brook Farm at the outset of the experiment. Mr. Cooke has done a good work in preparing the book, which will be cordially welcomed by a large and cultivated audience. It is a record of enthusiasm; the pages are vibrant; transcendentalism glows unhindered; but there is a large residuum of practical common sense in the Curtis letters, common sense with poetry playing behind, like soft lightning behind distant clouds.—*Independent.*

A History of English Dramatic Literature to the Death of Queen Anne. By A. W. Ward. The Macmillan Company.

Professor A. W. Ward's *A History of English Dramatic Literature to the Death of Queen Anne* has been for many years the standard work in this department, covering as it does with great wealth of scholarship and abundant illustration the whole development of English dramatic literature to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Since the publication of the work, now almost a century ago, great advances have been made in many of the fields which it covers; and Professor Ward has wisely concluded, not only to revise his work, but largely to rewrite it, without changing the plan or in most cases modifying his general conclusions. He acknowledges his indebtedness to "The Dictionary of National Biography," and expresses his regret that Mr. Sidney Lee's monograph on Shakespeare did not appear before this revision had gone to press. The work is now reissued in three large volumes, substantially made and thoroughly indexed, and the story is brought down to the end of the Stuart drama.—*Outlook.*

Don Quixote. Edited by Clifton Johnson, with Illustrations by George Cruikshank.

A new edition of Miguel de Cervantes' immortal work for popular use in home and school has just been published by the Macmillan Company, New York. From the time of the first publication of the work in 1605 the flow of new editions has been unceasing, and probably no other book except the Bible has exceeded it in the number of translations into foreign tongues. John Ormsby's clear and vivacious translation—unquestionably the best English version ever made—is the basis for the present issue, which, of course, for the uses intended, is much abridged. From it is omitted the coarseness that characterized all the novels of the age in which it was written, also some of the more bloody and offensive details of certain adventures, the many digressions of the original, and the long-winded lovers' tales of the minor characters that have nothing to do with the main story. These have either been left out or cut down, yet in no instance has anything vital been sacrificed, and, except for omissions, the text is practically unchanged. The effect has been to bring the book down to readable proportions and at the same time to make the tale thoroughly clean and wholesome. Don Quixote and his funny squire, Sancho Panza, are two of the most notable creations in all fiction, and their adventures in the field of knight errantry have given pleasure to multitudes in the past, as they will undoubtedly give delight and pleasure to generations yet unborn.—*Transcript.*

Charles Stewart Parnell: A Biography by R. Barry O'Brien. Harper & Brothers With Portrait.

During the ten politically active years of his life, Parnell, with perfect fairness to other statesmen of his day, may be said to have been the central figure in English politics.

The actions of the leaders of both Liberal and Conservative parties were absolutely dependent upon the attitude of the Irish leader. With no political experience, with no knowledge of the history of Irish politics, with no equipment but an intense hatred of the English Government, Parnell rose in an incredibly short time to the position of perhaps the most masterful party leadership that has been known in British politics.

His stormy career and his tragic death, the almost mysterious power he exercised over his followers, offer fascinating materials for the biographer. In the volume before us Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, who has already shown himself master of the political history of Ireland and the Irish question, has written a very readable biography. He has taken a large number of letters and documents and has written round them a running explanatory comment, in such a way as to make his work a complete record of historical sources.

Mr. O'Brien knew Mr. Parnell well, and is, perhaps, one of the very few men competent to write the life of the great Irish leader. As a good account of the most turbulent period of modern English politics, this book will be indispensable to the student, and as the admirably told story of a career which has fundamentally altered the course of English politics and completely broken up English party lines, it should be on the shelves of every one who has taken an intelligent interest in the forces that are moulding English political opinion.

It is historically accurate, plainly written, and told with an astonishing impartiality, though frankly partisan in its authorship The liaison with Mrs. O'Shea is treated briefly. It remains for another biographer to show how clearly the disastrous ending of Parnell's career is to be traced to his defiance of social order in this respect. The large measure of political reform which has been accorded to the Irish is to be attributed directly to Parnell's astute and uncompromising leadership of the Irish Parliamentary Party. How much Parnell might have accomplished for the further benefit of Ireland, had he not deliberately cast to the dogs the good results of his work in order to gratify an illicit passion will always remain a subject for debate, but as a record of his actual accomplishment, Mr. Barry O'Brien's book will be of permanent value.—*Ed. Book Reviews.*

Books Received.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution to July, 1897. (Washington, *Government Printing Office.*) Pp. xlvii + 686.

BROWNLEE.—War Time Echoes, Patriotic Poems, Heroic and Pathetic, Humorous and Dialectic of the Spanish American War. Selected and arranged by James Henry Brownlee, M.A., Professor of Elocution in the State Normal School. Carbondale, Illinois, compiler of "Martial Recitations for the Veterans' Camp Fire." (*The Werner Company.*) Pp. xvi + 209.

BULLEN.—The Cruise of The Cachalot Round the World after Sperm Whales. By Frank T. Bullen, First Mate, with illustrations. (*D. Appleton & Company.*) Pp. xx + 379. $1.50.

CAMPBELL-COPELAND.—The American Colonial Hand-book. By T. Campbell-Copeland. 16mo, flexible cloth. 50 cents.

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